JANUARY 13, 2014

TIME

A FUNNY THING HAPPENS IN FEBRUARY*

2014

The Year Ahead

POWER
COMMERCE
INNOVATION
CULTURE
SPORTS

*LATE NIGHT WITH SETH MEYERS DEBUTS

+ 24 OTHER THINGS TO LOOK FORWARD TO THIS YEAR

Conversation

What You Said About ...



THE YEAR'S BEST PHOTOS "WOW—some of the most **#powerful #pictures** that I've ever seen," wrote Twitter user Tina Tenneriello of our Dec. 30 Year in Pictures issue, which highlighted 2013's best images as well as the people who captured them. The abundance of devastation, however, was a sore point for some. "It pains me to see that [the photos] are all so tragic. Can't TIME/we balance our viewpoint of **the year's most important images**?" asked DaveWFox on TIME.com. Among the most talked-about images was Taslima Akhter's widely shared picture featuring the intertwined bodies of two victims of April's factory collapse in Savar, Bangladesh. "**Literally in tears when I saw the couple under rubble,**" said hyrule-baby on TIME.com. Meanwhile, Paul Harrison of Pittsburgh longed for a nod to a deadly event in the U.S.: November's Midwest tornadoes. "Did we really have to go to Bangladesh, Turkey and North Korea" for the best images of the year? he wondered.

THE VALUE OF MEN
Activist-author Camille Paglia's Dec. 30 column, "2013: The Year Men Became Obsolete?"—in which she asserted that **women should appreciate the physical labor men excel at**—drew a raft of commentary on Twitter. "I have never loved Camille Paglia more than I do right at this moment," wrote journalist Olivia Nuzzi. "Interesting that with Paglia **women are indebted to working class men but white collar men ... not so much,**" added the feminist blog Blue Milk. Others, like 17-year-old reader Alexa Derman, saw a flawed, patronizing argument. Paglia says men are not obsolete "simply because they do physical labor more than women do," said Derman. "**Let's emancipate men from the 'belittling [and]**

demonizing' stereotype of being useful only for brute strength, rather than criticize feminists for not appreciating men's biceps enough."

THE YEAR'S TOP INSTAGRAMMER

One of the few foreign photojournalists granted **access to North Korea,** the AP's David Guttenfelder posted most of his work on Instagram (including the Orwellian city blocks of Pyongyang and the hushed quiet of bus passengers). Our Dec. 30 piece naming him the Instagram Photographer of the Year—for **penetrating the country's tightly controlled facade** as well as sharing beautiful images—prompted kudos and shares on Twitter. "Good choice," said the New York *Times'* Damien Cave. "Amazing insights into North Korea," added video journalist Julia Wong. Guttenfelder's understated response? **"I edged out Miley Cyrus I guess."**



SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

In the Dec. 30 Milestones, we misspelled the surname of the British carpenter who took part in 1963's Great Train Robbery and died in December. He was Ronnie Biggs.

Write to us

Send an e-mail: **letters@time.com.** Please do not send attachments

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DAVID GUTTENFELDER

SOCIAL MEDIA

TIME on Twitter

Tap to read feeds



Harry McCracken
Technology



Joel Stein
Culture



Zeke Miller
Politics



James Poniewozik
Television



Sean Gregory
Sports



Belinda Luscombe
Health



Radhika Jones
Culture



Lev Grossman
Books



Patrick Witty
Photography



Bryan Walsh
Environment



Alice Park
Health



Ishaan Tharoor
International

LIVE FEED

TIME **time**
TIME.com
Vicious winter storm could affect around 100 million people http://t.co/V1DMxnzpaA
25 minutes ago

TIME **time**
TIME.com
Why India won't back down on the arrest of diplomat in New York City http://t.co/ucHpRhmGPj
45 minutes ago

TIME **time**
TIME.com
Did this Egyptian puppet orchestrate a terrorist plot? http://t.co/nij2L7ekf9
about 1 hour ago

TIME **time**
TIME.com
Now Disney can track your every move with NSA-style wristbands http://t.co/gFoASv0xKp
about 1 hour ago

TIME **time**
TIME.com
Watch these skydivers plummet from space to Earth in slow-motion http://t.co/DVGjLigeZT
about 1 hour ago

TIME **time**

SCROLL TO READ MORE

REPLY | FOLLOW



Briefing

THE WEEK
VOLGOGRAD WAS BOMBED



'We still want to get rid of him.'

NADEZHDA TOLOKONNIKOVA, member of the Russian band Pussy Riot, after serving most of a two-year jail sentence for protesting against President Vladimir Putin

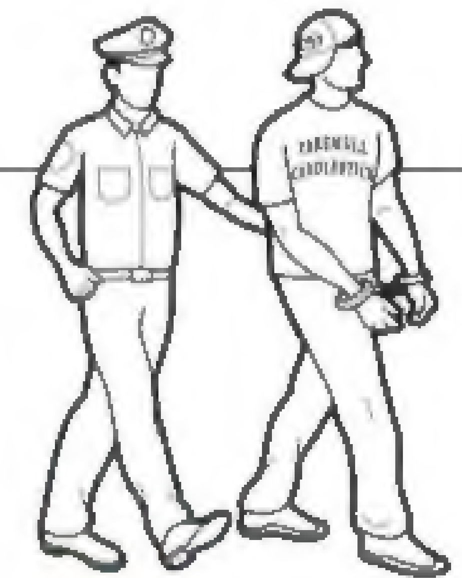
'This blunt tool only works because it collects everything.'

WILLIAM PAULEY, U.S. district judge, ruling that the NSA's data-collection program is legal and "represents the government's counterpunch" against terrorist networks

'True peace is not ... a lovely "facade" which conceals conflicts and divisions. Peace calls for daily commitment.'

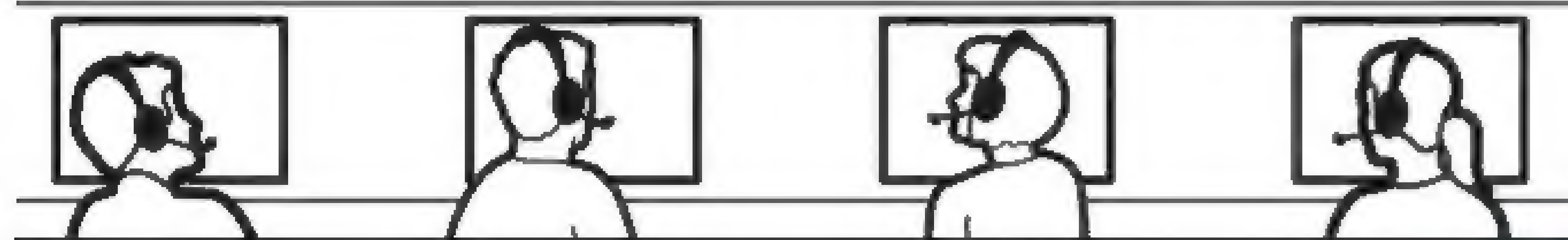
POPE FRANCIS, in his first Christmas message





81
Number of fan ejections during the San Francisco 49ers' final game at Candlestick Park, most of which were for public intoxication

POPE: DDP IMAGES/SIPA USA; TOLOKONNIKOVA: AFP/GETTY IMAGES; ILLUSTRATION BY BROWN BIRD DESIGN FOR TIME

117,000

Number of kids who called the North American Aerospace Defense Command to track Santa Claus on Christmas Eve

'I'm officially retiring.'



JUSTIN BIEBER, pop singer, in an impromptu announcement to his 48 million Twitter followers, though he later assured fans, "I'm never leaving you."

AARON RODGERS
The Packers QB was back in play after suffering a broken collarbone

GOOD WEEK

BAD WEEK

TONY ROMO
Surgery on a herniated disk ended the season for the Cowboys QB

'WASHINGTON IS CAPABLE OF GETTING THINGS DONE WHEN IT WANTS TO.'



DAN PFEIFFER, White House communications director, after the President signed a bipartisan budget deal

PFEIFFER: NBC/GETTY IMAGES; BIEBER: REX USA; ILLUSTRATION BY BROWN BIRD DESIGN FOR TIME

Sources: AP; NORAD; Twitter; U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; Vatican

LightBox
The 10 Best Pictures of the Week



Braced for Impact

Supporters of ousted ex-President Mohamed Morsi ready themselves for a skirmish with police in Cairo on Dec. 27. Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood was branded a "terrorist" organization by Egypt's military-backed government two days earlier.

MOHAMMED ELSHAMY—ANADOLU AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES



Wet Christmas

Homes in Wateringbury, England, sit in floodwater on Dec. 26, after heavy gales and torrential rain inundated much of southern England and left hundreds of thousands of Britons without power. Forecasters are predicting more high winds and rain to usher in the New Year.

LUKE MACGREGOR—REUTERS



Carrying Forward

Friends and relatives of Yanguere Richard, 21, move his remains to a burial ground in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, on Dec. 27. Richard was killed there during fighting between Muslim rebels and Christian militias. After two days of conflict, Red Cross workers recovered 44 bodies.

ANDREEA CAMPEANU—REUTERS



A Ghostly Remembrance

On Marina Beach in Chennai, India, people offer milk during a Dec. 26 prayer ceremony commemorating the ninth anniversary of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami. One of the deadliest natural disasters in history, it killed 230,000 people in 14 countries.

ARUN SANKAR K—AP



Outside the Gates

Lawyers supporting the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party are hit by a stream from a police water cannon in front of the Supreme Court during a Dec. 29 protest in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The BNP is attempting to halt a national election scheduled for Jan. 5 and is boycotting the vote.

ABIR ABDULLAH—EPA



Food Fight

A reveler joins in a flour fight on Dec. 28 that's part of a festival in Ibi, Spain, called *Els Enfarinats* (The Flouring). Each year a group of villagers armed with flour, eggs and firecrackers pronounces ridiculous new laws and collects fines. Another group tries to restore order. The fines are donated to charity.

DAVID RAMOS—GETTY IMAGES



Dissed and Dismissed

En route to victory on Dec. 28 during the fourth Ashes test at the Melbourne cricket ground, Australia's team celebrates after the dismissal of England's Joe Root. In cricket, a dismissed player can no longer bat or score runs in that inning.

DAVID GRAY—REUTERS



Wounded and Weary

A man walks through a ward serving soldiers wounded in a flare-up of South Sudan's ongoing tribal conflict at Juba Military Hospital on Dec. 28. Despite efforts by regional leaders to broker a cease-fire, fighting continues in the oil-producing region of Unity state.

BEN CURTIS—AP



Fish out of Water

A great white shark breaches the surface to snatch a seal decoy off the coast of False Bay, South Africa, on Dec. 23. Wildlife photographer Chris McLennan witnessed 28 predations in a single hour in the shark-infested waters of the Indian Ocean.

CHRIS MCLENNAN—BARCROFT MEDIA/LANDOV



Gone, but Gun Not Forgotten

Mikhail Kalashnikov lies in a coffin during his funeral on Dec. 27 in Moscow. He designed the AK-47 assault rifle, which was first used by the Soviet military before it made its way to battlefields across Europe, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Kalashnikov died in Izhevsk, Russia, at age 94 after a long illness.

ARTYOM KOROTAYEV—ITAR-TASS/ZUMA PRESS

World

DATA THE WORLD'S MOST INSTAGRAMMED CITIES



1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9

RUSSIA
Twin Bombings Cast Cloud Over Olympics

TURKEY
Four Reasons Turkey's Prime Minister Is in Trouble

SOUTH SUDAN
A Safe Haven

JAPAN
The Explainer: How Japan Upset the Neighborhood

TRENDING IN



RELIGION
The Church of England accepted a challenge to play the **Vatican in a cricket match,** five centuries after splitting from Rome



PROTESTS
Pro-E.U. activists in the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv want to **rename Lenin Avenue** after Beatle John Lennon

By Hannah Beech and Ishaan Tharoor

PAKISTAN

'It seems that I have been totally abandoned and forgotten.'

WARREN WEINSTEIN, 72-year-old American contractor, calling in a video message for the U.S. government to negotiate his release with his kidnappers, who are believed to be al-Qaeda militants. Weinstein was abducted from his apartment in Lahore in 2011, and the White House has thus far been unable to free him.



AFP/GETTY IMAGES

The Explainer
How Japan Upset the Neighborhood

PRIME MINISTER SHINZO ABE'S RECENT VISIT TO TOKYO'S Yasukuni Shrine—which honors some 2.5 million Japanese war dead, including war criminals convicted for their imperial rampage across Asia during World War II—has drawn criticism from other countries.

CHINA A history museum on Yasukuni's grounds downplays Japan's brutal wartime conduct, describing the Nanking massacre—in which hundreds of thousands died—as an "incident." Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi labeled Abe's shrine tour a step in a "very dangerous direction" and warned that "China will not tolerate [it]."

SOUTH KOREA The colonized Korean Peninsula suffered under imperial Japan. Yasukuni "glorifies Japan's history of militaristic aggression and colonial rule," said Yoo Jin-ryong, South Korea's Culture Minister, who also deemed Abe's pilgrimage "deplorable."

U.S. Although Japan is an American ally, the U.S. was "disappointed that Japan's leadership has taken an action that will exacerbate tensions with Japan's neighbors," according to a statement from the U.S. embassy in Tokyo.



Abe, center, follows a priest at the Yasukuni Shrine on Dec. 26

REUTERS



A Safe Haven

SOUTH SUDAN A family takes shelter in a makeshift U.N. refugee camp on the outskirts of the South Sudanese capital of Juba. Some 120,000 South Sudanese were forced to flee their homes in recent weeks as political infighting in the world's youngest nation—independent since 2011—morphed into full-blown ethnic conflict between members of two prominent tribes. The U.N. says more than a thousand civilians could have been killed in the space of a few days, and a shaky cease-fire seems unlikely to keep the peace.

JAMES AKENA—REUTERS

Four Reasons Why Turkey's Prime Minister Is in Trouble



The indomitable **Recep Tayyip Erdogan** has ruled for over a decade and reshaped his nation. But a real estate corruption scandal may be his undoing.

1 Arrests

Already the investigation has netted key Erdogan allies, including businessmen, politicians and the sons of Cabinet ministers.

2 Resignations

Three prominent ministers have stepped down in the wake of the scandal; one, **Erdogan Bayraktar,** called for the Prime Minister to follow suit.

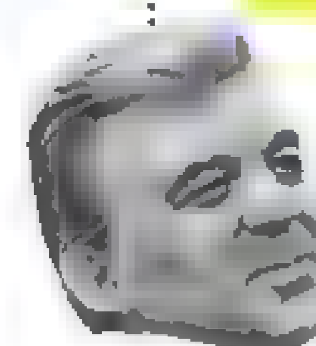


3 Frenemies

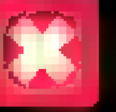
Analysts say the investigations may have been prompted by the Gulenists, a powerful Islamic movement with ties to the police and judiciary; they once backed Erdogan but now oppose him.

4 Rivals

The political turmoil shows cracks widening within Erdogan's ruling AKP party and may strengthen the hand of another Erdogan ally turned foe: current **President Abdullah Gul.**



ERDOGAN: AFP/GETTY IMAGES; BAYRAKTAR, GUL: AP (2)



World

DATA THE WORLD'S MOST INSTAGRAMMED CITIES



RUSSIA Twin Bombings Cast Cloud Over Olympics

SOMALIA

0

Number of ships hijacked by Somali pirates in 2013, down from a peak of 52 four years earlier. The fall in piracy is due in part to international naval patrols and the presence of Kenyan troops in former Somali pirate dens.

TURKEY Four Reasons Turkey's Prime Minister Is in Trouble

JAPAN The Explainer: How Japan Upset the Neighborhood

TRENDING IN



RELIGION The Church of England accepted a challenge to play the **Vatican in a cricket match**, five centuries after splitting from Rome



PROTESTS Pro-E.U. activists in the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv want to **rename Lenin Avenue** after Beatle John Lennon





The scene after a bomb blew up a trolleybus in Volgograd, killing 14 people, on Dec. 30

Twin Bombings in Russia Cast Cloud Over Olympics

Two suicide bomb attacks on consecutive days rocked the southern Russian city of Volgograd, a key railroad hub some 400 miles (640 km) northeast of Sochi, where the Winter Olympics start in early February. The first blast hit the central train station on Dec. 29, killing at least 17. The following day, at least 14 died when a bomb ripped through a trolleybus.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but attention immediately turned to the restive Russian republics in the nearby Caucasus, where an Islamist insurgency has blown hot and cold for over a decade. In July, Doku Umarov, a shadowy

▼ SCROLL TO READ MORE ▼

STRINGER/REUTERS

Nation



Smoked Out Local lawmakers treat e-cigarettes like the real thing

BY ELIZA GRAY

IF IT LOOKS LIKE A DUCK AND quacks like a duck, the old saying goes, then it might just be a duck. Such is the reasoning behind a series of state and local regulations enacted in the final month of 2013 that treat electronic cigarettes just like regular smokes.

Right before Christmas, Oklahoma Governor Mary Fallin issued an executive order, effective Jan. 1, barring the use of e-cigarettes on state-owned property. Earlier in December, the Los

CHRISTOPHER FURLONG—GETTY IMAGES

Angeles city council voted to license e-cig vendors and prohibit e-cig sales in self-service displays. And in one of the strongest moves yet against the increasingly popular tobacco product, the New York city council extended the city's strict ban on smoking in public places to e-cigs. Chicago is considering a similar measure. Utah, New Jersey and North Dakota have all passed legislation prohibiting e-cigs wherever regular smoking is banned, and many other states are weighing their own regulations.

Why the flurry of new laws? There are no federal rules on e-cigs, which work by emitting a vaporized nicotine solution and have become a popular alternative for smokers looking to quit. Lawmakers say the vapor looks like smoke, weakening social pressure to enforce existing smoking bans, and that nicotine and other chemicals in the vapor could be harmful to breathe in secondhand. A recent study published in the journal *Nicotine and Tobacco Research* found that e-cigarettes are a source of secondhand exposure to nicotine. But e-cig supporters caution that there is not enough available information about the health effects to draw conclusions.

The Food and Drug Administration has been weighing how to handle e-cigs and promising action for months. In September, 40 state attorneys general urged the FDA to regulate the sale and advertising of e-cigs, and observers expect that regulations could come early in 2014. Until that happens, local lawmakers will likely continue taking matters into their own hands.

In September, 40 state attorneys general urged the FDA to regulate the sale and advertising of e-cigs



UNEMPLOYMENT

BATTLE OVER BENEFITS

More than 1.3 million Americans lost federal unemployment benefits on Dec. 28 as an emergency measure passed during the depths of the recession expired. Democrats condemned Congress's failure to renew the measure, which extends jobless pay beyond the standard 26 weeks at an average of $300 per week, and warned of dire consequences for families and the economy. The party will push the issue in

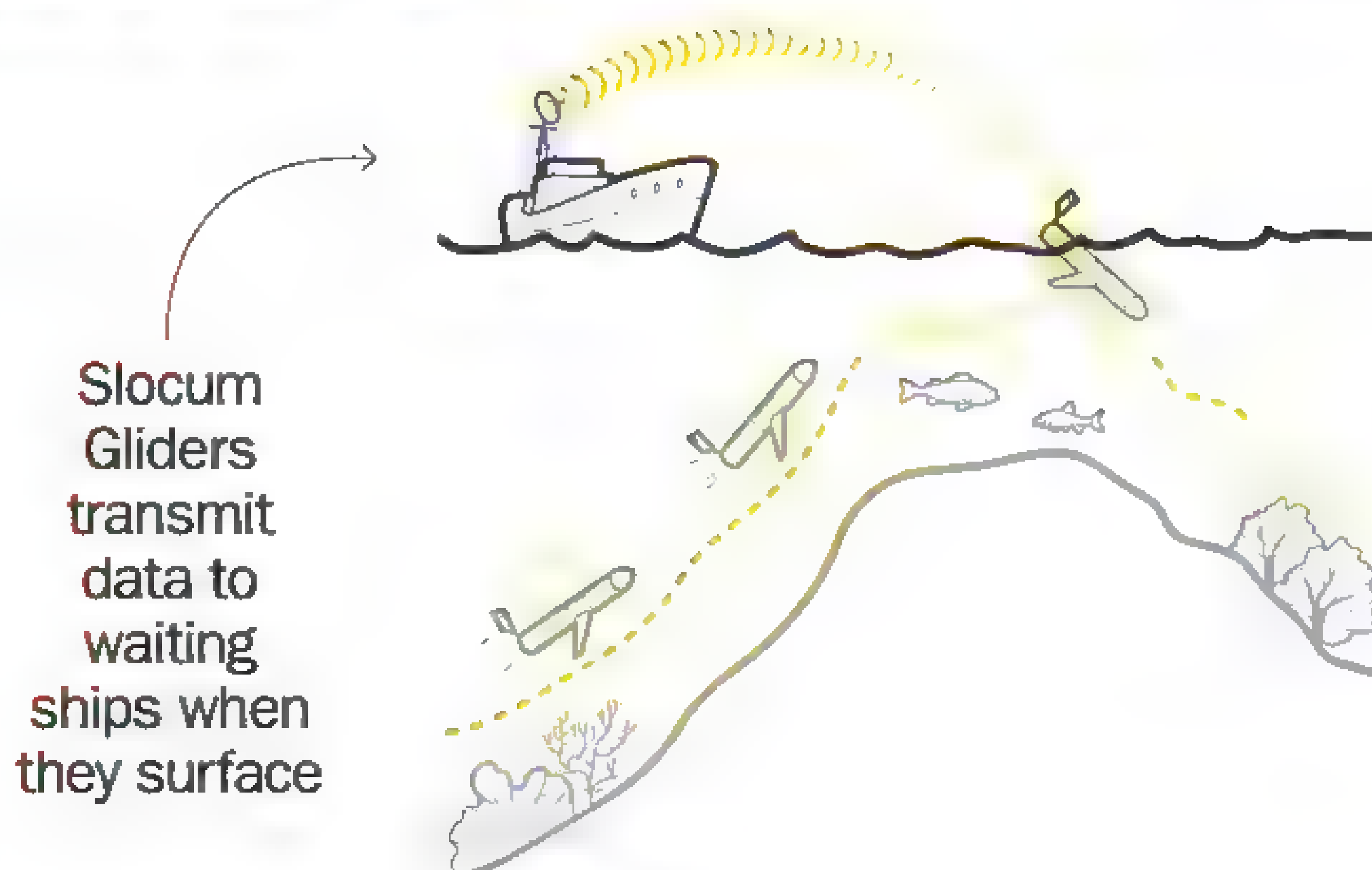
THE MILITARY

Navy Drones Take to the Sea

The Navy is seeking a way to do underwater what the Air Force has been doing in the sky: prowl stealthily for long periods of time and gather the kind of data that could turn the tide in war. But in a new twist, the Navy has found a way to power an eventual fleet of 150 submersible drones from the ocean itself, increasing deployment times and cutting fuel costs.

The drone, known as the Slocum Glider, changes density in response to the outside water, causing the 5-ft.-long (1.5 m) torpedo-like vessel to rise or sink through the ocean's thermoclines, or bands of warm and cool water at and below its surface. The stubby wings translate some of that up-and-down motion into a forward sawtooth-like path at about a mile an hour (1.6 km/h).

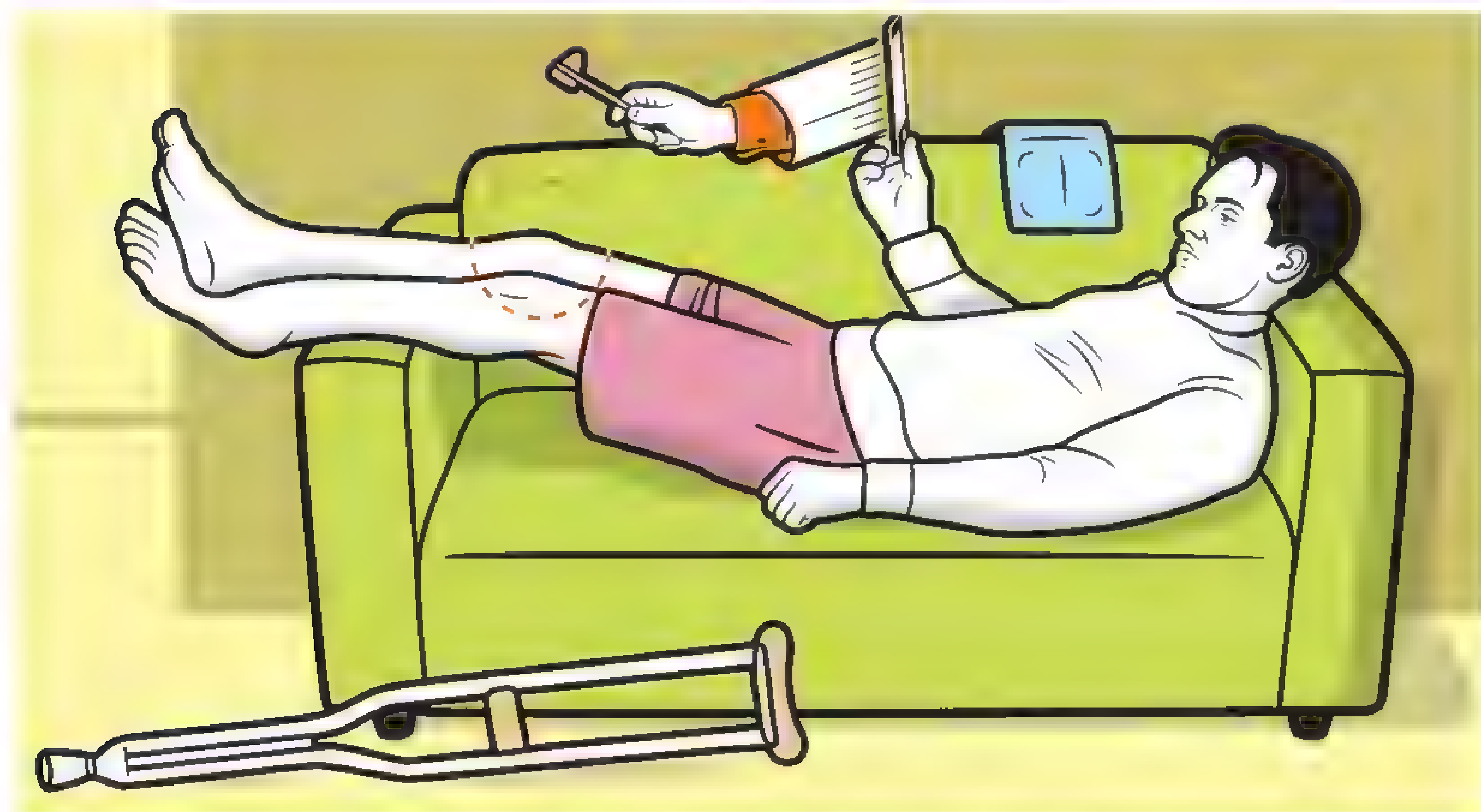
Much of the work such gliders do is oceanographic, collecting data about water temperature and currents. The drone transmits such information—used to generate better sonar images—to headquarters by sticking its tail-borne antenna out of the water. But the drones are also being enlisted to scout enemy coastlines, where they could help the Navy hunt down minefields and target subs without putting sailors at risk. —MARK THOMPSON



Slocum Gliders transmit data to waiting ships when they surface

DOLLAR: ALAMY; DRONE: ILLUSTRATION BY BROWN BIRD DESIGN FOR TIME

Health



The Doctor Will Skype You Now

Telemedicine apps aim to replace nonemergency visits

BY ALEXANDRA SIFFERLIN

WHEN VIVEK SODERA, 30, awoke with a swollen knee after a night out with friends, he knew he should probably see a doctor. Problem was, "I couldn't move from my couch, and I didn't want to pay for cabs to and from the hospital," says the San Francisco–based entrepreneur.

So Sodera grabbed his phone and opened Doctor on Demand, a new app that allows users to video-chat with doctors to get medical help in real time. He typed in his symptoms, got paired with a nearby specialist and sent him a few photos of his knee. Within minutes, the doctor informed Sodera that he likely dislocated his knee and would need an MRI—which he scheduled for the following week.

Previously reserved mostly for luxe private practices or rural communities that lack access to health

ILLUSTRATION BY TODD DETWILER FOR TIME

What On-Demand Doctors Can Do

TAP BUTTONS FOR MORE







ASSESS SYMPTOMS

Leveraging software initially used by military doctors, AskMD takes users through a step-by-step consultation to identify symptom causes and locate nearby doctors

care, telemedicine—or soliciting live medical expertise from afar—is becoming increasingly mainstream, thanks to apps like Doctor on Demand, which is backed by Dr. Phil, and HealthTap, which touts more than 1 million users.

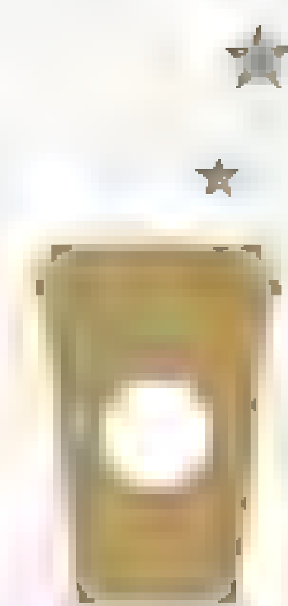
For patients, telemedicine apps are a cheap, easy alternative to nonemergency consultations. Asking text-based questions on HealthTap and AskMD is free, and a 15-minute appointment via Doctor on Demand costs $40 (roughly the same as a regular co-pay, except it doesn't require insurance). For doctors, the apps are a tool to build a public profile, attract new patients and make a little extra cash during their downtime. And for hospitals, they're a means to streamline care for existing patients. As Murray Aitken, executive director of the health care consultancy IMS Institute, puts it, "We are going to see a major shift in how medicine is practiced and where."

But there are concerns. Although telemedicine apps can be useful for diagnosing routine illnesses like the flu and assessing minor injuries like Sodera's dislocated knee, they're not meant to totally replace in-person doctor's exams—especially for potentially serious ailments like chest pain. It's also not ideal to get prescriptions from a doctor who doesn't have your electronic medical-record history on hand. (This has previously led to some malpractice suits.)

The key, says Aitken, is striking a balance—and using telemedicine to replace *unnecessary* visits. "If there is a way to keep healthy patients out of the doctor's office through telemedicine," he says, "that's a good thing."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY TODD DETWILER FOR TIME





Milest

DIED

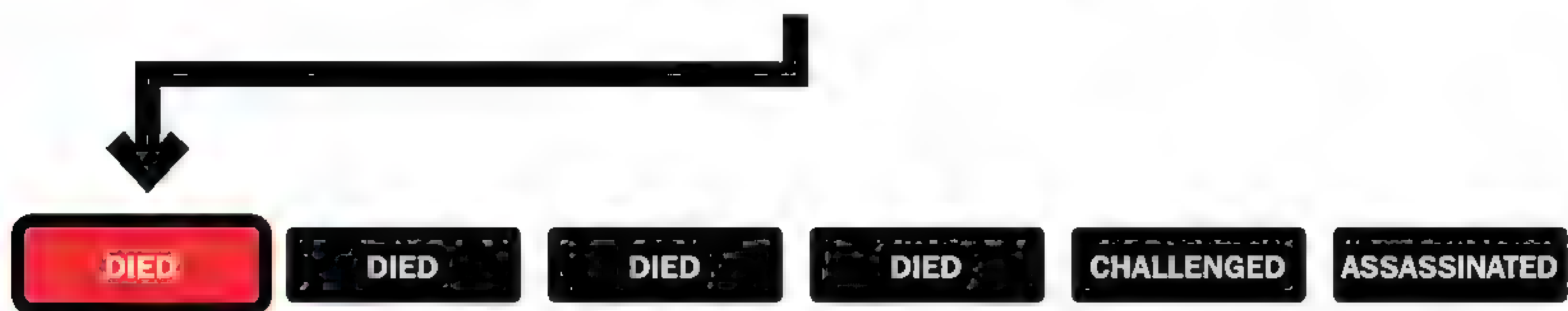
Mikhail Kalashnikov

Man of war



MARI GALIMBERTI—LUZPHOTO/REDUX

Janet Rowley, 88, medical researcher whose 1972 discovery that genetic abnormalities are linked to some cancers made her a pioneer in the field.



TAP TO READ ADDITIONAL MILESTONES

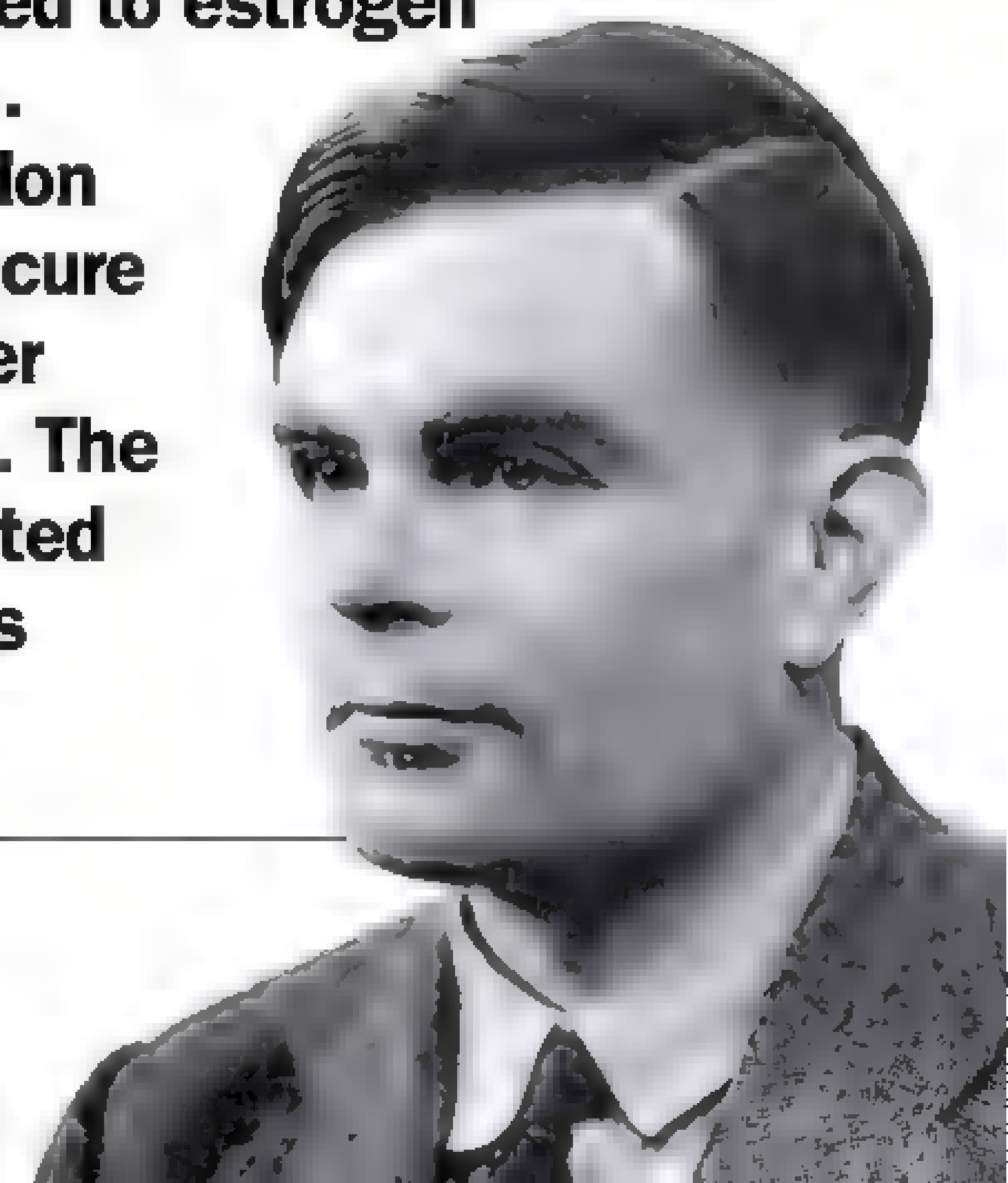
PARDONED

Alan Turing

Computing patriarch

Along with those who resided at 10 Downing Street, Alan Turing was among the most important Britons of the 20th century. A developer of the modern computer, the renowned mathematician helped shape the future of technology. He was also a World War II code breaker who helped crack the most impenetrable Nazi tool of secret communications, the famed Enigma code. No matter—in 1952 Turing was convicted of "gross indecency" for homosexuality, then a crime in England. As part of his sentence he was chemically castrated and subjected to estrogen treatments. Two years later he committed suicide. He was 41.

On Dec. 24, Turing finally received a posthumous royal pardon from Queen Elizabeth II. The widely supported campaign to secure the pardon began in earnest in 2009 when then Prime Minister Gordon Brown issued a formal apology on behalf of the nation. The Queen's action last month is only the fourth royal pardon granted since World War II—the conflict Turing did so much to help his country win. —ERIC DODDS



TURING: PICTORIAL PRESS LTD/ALAMY; LATEEF: GETTY IMAGES

Video

BONUS DIGITAL CONTENT

Kalashnikov: The Legacy of the World's Most Popular Weapon | BY FRANCESCA TRIANNI

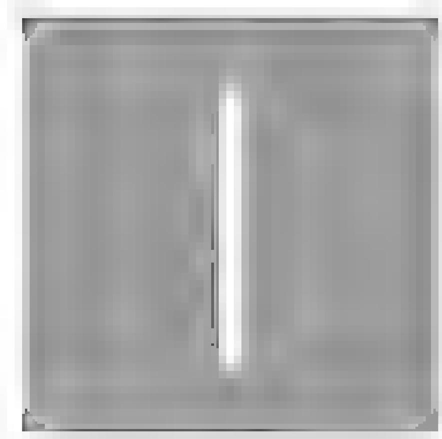


TIME looks at the controversial legacy of Mikhail Kalashnikov, the legendary weapon designer

Marina Adshade

'Tis the Season to Break Up

An economist explains the holiday season breakup surge



IF YOU FIND YOURself unexpectedly single this holiday season, know that you are not alone. Evidence culled from Facebook status updates finds that the phrase *We broke up because* ... is more popular in the two weeks before the Christmas holiday than at any other time of the year. While there are many reasons relationships end, the timing of a breakup surge in the holiday season can be explained by wholly unromantic economic theories that illustrate how we behave when it is difficult to observe the intentions of others.

Imagine we have a couple that is looking forward to the holiday season. Each person knows how committed they are to the relationship, but they do not know if their lover is fully committed; only that individual has that information.

Relationships require an investment of time and energy, and so each person would like to know with certainty if the relationship is going to last before investing too much. As a rule, we give our hearts only to those who we feel are likely to reciprocate.

The two people in our imaginary couple might tell each other they are in love, but words are cheap. To feel truly secure in the relationship, each will look for indications of the other's devotion. They expect their partner to send costly signals that they are committed.

The holidays are replete with opportunities for people to signal how committed they are to



their relationships. If couples are breaking up before Christmas, the most likely explanation is that they either find themselves unwilling to pay the cost of sending the appropriate signals or they are not receiving the signals they would expect from a partner who really cared about the relationship.

Take, for example, gift giving. Christmas gives us the opportunity to buy gifts that demonstrate how invested we are in meeting our partner's needs. A person who is fully committed to his or her relationship probably already knows what those needs are and so can find a perfect gift fairly easily. A person who is less committed to the relationship, however, will find looking for the perfect gift less of a pleasure and more of an unwelcome chore.

Gift givers may wonder why they are spending time looking for a gift when they don't see themselves with their gift recipient in the future. After all, why send a costly signal that you are committed to a relationship when that is not, in fact, the case?

GETTY IMAGES

Maybe it is easier to end the relationship and skip the hassle of trying to impress.

Christmas is also a busy time of year for socializing with co-workers, friends and family—meaning that social conflicts are inevitable. Being in a committed relationship generally entails attending social events together, even when your friend's party sounds like it will be more fun than spending the evening at your romantic partner's obligatory office party. However, not going to your partner's party sends him or her a fairly clear signal that you are not committed to the relationship.

It isn't hard to imagine that a number of people typing "We broke up because ..." in their Facebook status will end it by saying their partner "didn't seem to think it was important to spend time with me" after having to spend an awkward evening alone at a Christmas party.

Finally, nothing says commitment like the words *Let's spend Christmas with your family. We can always spend next Christmas with mine!* Uttering this sentence to your beloved could have two effects: it could fill that person with joy (he/she thinks we will be together next Christmas!) or horror (he/she thinks we will be together next Christmas!?). How the beloved reacts will almost certainly determine whether or not you will survive as a couple to the next peak breakup period—Valentine's Day.

Despite the dismal statistics on breakups at this time of the year, it is worth noting that the same conditions that are helping couples figure out that they no longer want to be together are helping other couples figure out that they *do* want to be together—until death do them part. According to TheKnot.com, December is also the most popular month of the year to get engaged. For some, costly signaling pays off. ■

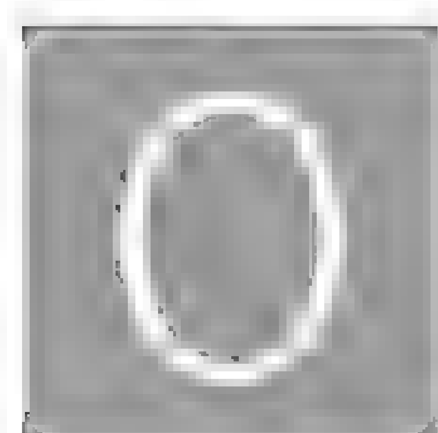
Adshade is the author of Dollars and Sex: How Economics Influences Sex and Love

BONUS DIGITAL CONTENT

Uri Gneezy

Choosing the Right Resolution

Pick specific actions that you can turn into good habits


NCE UPON A TIME (IN January 2013, to be precise), my friend Alex decided he needed a change. In the 17 years since he'd gotten married, he had gained a pound a year. He had slowly but surely become an overweight middle-aged man, and enough was finally enough. Like millions of other Americans, he decided to start the New Year with a diet. His physician couldn't agree more—Alex needed to lose weight.

Alex was upbeat and optimistic about his New Year's resolution. His goal was to lose a pound a week. Something hard yet doable.

The first week of January, he skipped the sweets and after-dinner whiskey, and joined a gym. The experts suggested he should weigh himself only once a week. You can imagine how happy he was when the scale showed he had lost 2 lb. during the first week. He almost felt two years younger. The next week he lost 1 lb. The end of the third week marked a turning point: Alex was traveling and couldn't keep up with his new habits, which resulted in the gain of a pound. You can probably figure out where this is going.

Now, a year later, Alex weighs 18 lb. more than he did when he got married. He is still an overweight middle-aged man.

Millions of Americans will kick off 2014 with the same resolution they started 2013 with—a goal of losing weight. Some will succeed, but only a handful will keep the weight off in the long

run. Why? Because losing weight is the wrong goal. Don't misunderstand me. Many of us could benefit from losing a little weight. Defining weight loss as a goal, however, is a mistake.

To reach our goal of losing weight (the output), we need to control what we eat (the input). That is, we tend to care about the output but control the input. This is a bad way to construct goals. The alternative is to focus your resolution on the input. Instead of resolving to lose weight, try an actionable resolution: "I'll stop having dessert for lunch," "No more pastry with my morning coffee" or "I'll walk every day for 20 minutes." Creating a goal that focuses on a well-specified input will likely be more effective than concentrating on the outcome: losing weight.

Focusing on input is better for several reasons. Think about Alex's resolution of losing a pound a week. If you've ever tried this, you probably know the horrible feeling you get after you work hard on your goal all week, only to step on the scale and realize that instead of losing weight, you've actually gained a little. A few weeks like this and the diet is history—why suffer if it doesn't help? The problem is that your weight depends on many things that are out of your control in the short term between weigh-ins. Each time you are disappointed by the outcome, you feel disproportionately bad. Behavioral economists Shlomo Benartzi and Richard Thaler have shown how losses loom larger than gains for those investing in the stock market. Consider a person in his 20s who invests money in the stock market for his retirement. Sometimes his portfolio goes up, sometimes down. In the long run his portfolio will do well, so he needs to learn not to focus on the painful losses in between.

The idea works for dieting as well. The negative feeling you get when you fail to meet your weekly weight-loss goal is much more powerful than the positive feeling you get when you meet your goal of losing a pound a week. By changing your goal to what you eat—something you can control—you can avoid the disappointment.

The idea of focusing on the input rather than the output is effective for more than just dieting. In our recent book, *The Why Axis,*

John List and I discuss the emerging science behind incentives, including in education. To pick one example, economist Roland Fryer wanted to see what works best in motivating children to do better in school. In some cases, he gave students incentives based on input, like reading certain books, whereas in others, the incentives were based on output, like results on exams. His main finding was that incentives increased achievement when based on input but had no effect when based on output. Fryer's conclusion was that the incentives for inputs might be more effective because students do not know how to do better on an exam, aside from general rules like "study harder." Reading certain books, on the other hand, is a well-defined task over which they have much more control.

Back to your resolution. You won't always be successful, but as long as you have direct control over your goal, you have a much higher chance of success. And it's easier to start again if you fail, because you know exactly what you need to do.

The idea of focusing on the input rather than the output is not unique to dieting. Say that you want to cut down on your spending. A good goal would be "I'll make my morning coffee at home instead of going to Starbucks" or "I'll bring healthy lunch from home instead of the expensive and not-so-good food I buy at work." These are well-specified, action-based goals for which you can measure your success easily. "I want to spend less money" isn't, because it's too general. Similarly, if you want to spend more time with your family, don't stop with this general wish. Think about an actionable habit that you could adopt and stick to, like a family movie night every Wednesday.

In the long run, these new goals could become a habit and, as such, stick. Losing weight is not a habit; skipping the morning pastry is. What's really nice about this goal is that as long as you don't overcompensate by eating two desserts for lunch, you'll also eventually meet the desired output. ■

Gneezy is the Epstein/Atkinson Endowed Chair in Behavioral Economics and a professor of economics and strategy at the Rady School of Management at the University of California, San Diego

BONUS DIGITAL CONTENT

Nick Gillespie

Duck! It's Open Season on Celebrities

Regular fans—and citizens—have always had their own opinions. Now they've got the platforms to speak their minds

BETWEEN THE SUSPENSION by A&E of *Duck Dynasty* patriarch Phil Robertson for anti-gay remarks in an interview with *GQ*, the firing of actor and MSNBC talk-show host Alec Baldwin for his own homophobic ranting and the Food Network's cutting ties with chef Paula Deen because of racially insensitive remarks that came to light during a lawsuit, it seems like it's open season on celebrities.

That's even more true than it seems at first blush—and it extends all the way into the world of politics. Even there, the ability of leaders to control messaging and the story line on any given topic is breaking down with remarkable speed. Thanks to a wide range of ever increasing new media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram and more, it's easier than ever for regular people—and voters—to speak out and voice opinions about the rich and powerful. Our gain is their loss. And often, our enjoyment.

Here's how the new dynamic works. Recently, the best-selling and controversial pop singer R. Kelly released his latest album, *Black Panties*. (Understatement and restraint have never been his strong suit.) For years, Kelly has faced numerous legal issues related to battery, sexual assault, statutory rape and even the production of child pornography. (He was found guilty of battery but acquitted on the sex and porn charges; he has settled some claims as well.)

To celebrate *Black Panties*, Kelly hosted a chat on Twitter for his fans and followers. "Getting ready to answer some of my favorite #AskRKelly questions!!" he wrote. "Start tweeting!" Almost immediately, the singer was deluged with snarky comments related to his past indiscretions and scandals. "My lil cousin jus bout to finish 10th grade... Seems like she ready?" wrote one correspondent. "What's your favorite bedtime story to read a date?" read another. "So @rkelly only answered 16 questions, the perv really cannot do anything over 18," summarized one commenter, while another asked, "Were you high off something when you started this hashtag? Where tf is your PR team?"

While heckling is as old as the hills, this sort of unmediated access to superstars simply didn't exist before. As important, these conversations can be conducted only in full public view, so there really is no place for the besieged celebrity to hide. If artists want to engage their audience (the better, one assumes, to sell more albums, or movie tickets, or novels, or whatever), they increasingly have to do it on the audience's terms.

Something similar is happening in politics too. Recently President Obama—whose political success is often attributed to his masterful use of social media—tweeted a postcard featuring a smug-looking, 20-something hipster dude wearing an adult onesie and holding a mug of hot chocolate. "How do you plan to spend the cold days of December?" queried the President, who added the hashtag #GetTalking.

Almost immediately, the image went viral, though not in the way Obama meant. "PajamaBoy" became its own hashtag, and countless parodies and reappropriations spread across the Internet. "Mommy Said I Could Stay Up Late," read one, while another attested, "Why Yes I Am a Thought Leader," and a third asked, "How did you know I went to Oberlin?"

At the dawn of the mass-media age, critics such as Walter

Benjamin, Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer fretted that powerful new tools such as radio, film and tabloid newspapers would create perfectly effective propaganda capable of fully molding public opinion while suppressing dissent. They pointed to the way Hollywood manufactured seamless fantasy worlds and public personae for their stars and how Hitler, Mussolini and even Franklin Roosevelt used radio and film to move the masses. "Donald Duck in the cartoons," wrote Adorno and Horkheimer in *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, gets his "thrashing so that the audience can learn to take their own punishment."

Such worries are largely beside the point in today's new media landscape. To be sure, slick marketing campaigns and programs—even, and perhaps especially, ones that seem "genuine" and "authentic"—are still with us and often effective at getting votes and ratings. But the relationship between star and fan, and between political leader and voter, is rapidly changing in fundamental ways.

Power is shifting from the top of the pyramid down to its lower reaches, where anyone with an opinion and an Internet connection can at least speak her mind and circulate that opinion to an audience that is potentially in the millions. In his prescient 2000 study of celebrity culture, *What Price Fame?*, economist Tyler Cowen wrote, "Contemporary stars are well-paid but impotent puppets [who] serve their fans rather than making their fans serve them."

Duck Dynasty's Phil Robertson, R. Kelly and Barack Obama might want to pick up Cowen's book and give it a close read. There's a lot they could learn about how to engage an audience that has not only a mind of its own but also the ability to make its opinion known loud and clear. ■

Gillespie is the editor in chief of Reason.com and a co-author of The Declaration of Independents: How Libertarian Politics Can Fix What's Wrong With America

P.J. O'Rourke

Keeping the '60s on Life Support

Why we can't let go of that awful decade

FEB. 9 MARKS THE 50TH anniversary of one more 1960s changed-the-world-forever thing. Be prepared for six more years of them. This time it's the appearance of the Beatles on *The Ed Sullivan Show.* Ed, mayor of Squaresville, hosts a provincial skiffle band that won the bad-haircut contest.

Why can't we let the '60s go? Mea culpa. I came of age during the "Youthquake" and have written too much about it. I repent.

I was driving my 15-year-old daughter and three of her classmates to school on Nov. 22, and I asked them if they realized that it was the day President Kennedy was assassinated. Three girls had no idea. Two girls (my daughter included) weren't sure who President Kennedy was. We were listening to NPR, and nothing but the assassination was being discussed. One girl said maybe she'd heard it mentioned on the radio.

The majority of Americans alive today hadn't been born yet in the 1960s. But we of a certain age (the age that grips levers of power, pulls strings of purse and has the biggest mouth) can't stop reliving each moment.

Partly it's the poignancy of the decade. It started so well. Handsome young couple in the White House, recovery from the 1960 recession, the Pill, upbeat message movies like *101 Dalmations* and *Spartacus,* Hugh Hefner's illuminating "Playboy philosophy" and the clean-cut Kingston Trio leading sing-alongs in short-sleeve shirts

with big, wide, cheerful stripes.

Then it went so wrong. Shooting and killing and troops in combat gear, not only in Watts and Detroit but all the way over in Khe Sanh, South Vietnam. Feminists were suddenly angry for some, as far as men could tell, feminine reason. I had to maintain a C average to avoid the draft. Turns out you can't fly after you take LSD. There was a war on poverty. We lost. And it rained at Woodstock.

OTHER GOLDEN ERAS HAVE come to bad ends—Edwardian England and America's Roaring '20s. Yet they don't have the deathless, Keith Richards staying power of the '60s. No kid in 1964 was trying to plunk "Keep the Home Fires Burning" on his guitar the way my kid is trying to plunk "Get Off of My Cloud." In 1979 there were no golden jubilee commemorative leaps from Wall Street window ledges (though, with the Carter economy, it was a thought).

Perhaps 1960 to 1969 keeps bothering us because it was an unsuccessful tragedy. Aristotle's *Poetics* explains the failure. First, says Aristotle, the subject of tragedy must be serious. Almost any

THE PAST IS PRESENT

ON OUR MINDS

We've already been overnostalgic for the '60s of **John and Jackie Kennedy.**



LONG FORGOTTEN

But the death of JFK is as distant from my daughter as the death of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** was from me. And on June 28, 1964, every news outlet wasn't rehashing conspiracy theories about Gavrilo Princip.



JFK: PAUL SCHUTZER—TIME LIFE PICTURES/GETTY IMAGES; JACQUELINE KENNEDY: MICHAEL OCHS ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES; FRANZ FERDINAND: GETTY IMAGES

adjective can be applied to the '60s except that one.

Also, the hero must have a tragic flaw. We had heroes in the '60s. They had flaws. But their flaws didn't lead to their destruction. They were killed by deranged fools.

Aristotle's elements of tragedy are plot, characters, thought, diction, melody and spectacle. We had a lot of plots in the '60s, but none seemed to work out. There's probably somebody in the Pentagon still plotting to win the hearts and minds of Indo-Chinese peasantry.

We had a lot of characters too. Andy Warhol, for example. Would that he did belong to the ages, instead of to the art auction houses.

Thought back then doesn't bear thinking about. Diction was far out. Melody disappeared with the *White Album*'s "Revolution 9." Only in spectacle did the '60s satisfy Aristotle's requirements, and as I mentioned, it rained at Woodstock.

BUT WHAT THE '60S LACKED most—what we all continue to wait around for the '60s to produce—was tragic catharsis, the moment when we are frozen between pity and terror and experience a purging of emotions.

The flappers and sheiks of the '20s had a stock-market-crash purge. The Edwardians had purgatorial World War I. We had the '70s, when, if not too coked up to notice, we were frozen between disco and herpes.

The costive emotional bloat of the '60s is with us still in our national attitudes, manners and mores.

That said, Ringo, George, Paul and John performing "She loves you, yeah, yeah, yeah" on *Ed Sullivan* is pretty groovy, and, like, you know, man, changed the world forever. ■

O'Rourke is the author of The Baby Boom: How It Got That Way … And It Wasn't My Fault … And I'll Never Do It Again, *published by Atlantic Monthly Press*

Fareed Zakaria

Make or Break for China

Corruption. Pollution. Debt. Will Beijing's leaders tackle the challenges before the bubble bursts?



2014 IS THE YEAR OF the Horse in China. But for the rest of us, it might prove to be the year of China. The country faces a historic turning point: either it will revamp its economic system, deal with some of its growing environmental and social problems and set itself up for another decade of growth and stability that will ensure it becomes the world's largest economy, or 2014 will be the year that the great Chinese miracle hits a serious road bump—with seismic consequences.

People have been making such predictions about China for years, even decades, and the worst has never come to pass. While it has faced formidable challenges—creating a market economy from scratch, building world-class infrastructure, urbanizing hundreds of millions of peasants—Beijing has adjusted its policies along the way and continued to grow at an unprecedented pace.

But this time it feels different. China has built up economic imbalances for some years, and they are not sustainable for much longer. The basic problem is that for almost a decade, China's economic growth has been fueled by cheap credit and government spending—a classic developing-nation problem. Even before the financial crisis of 2008, Beijing's top officials acknowledged that the economy was, in former Premier Wen Jiabao's words, "unstable, unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable." The government needed to stop the flow of easy money to infrastructure, state-owned companies and the housing

ILLUSTRATION BY BEN KIRCHNER FOR TIME

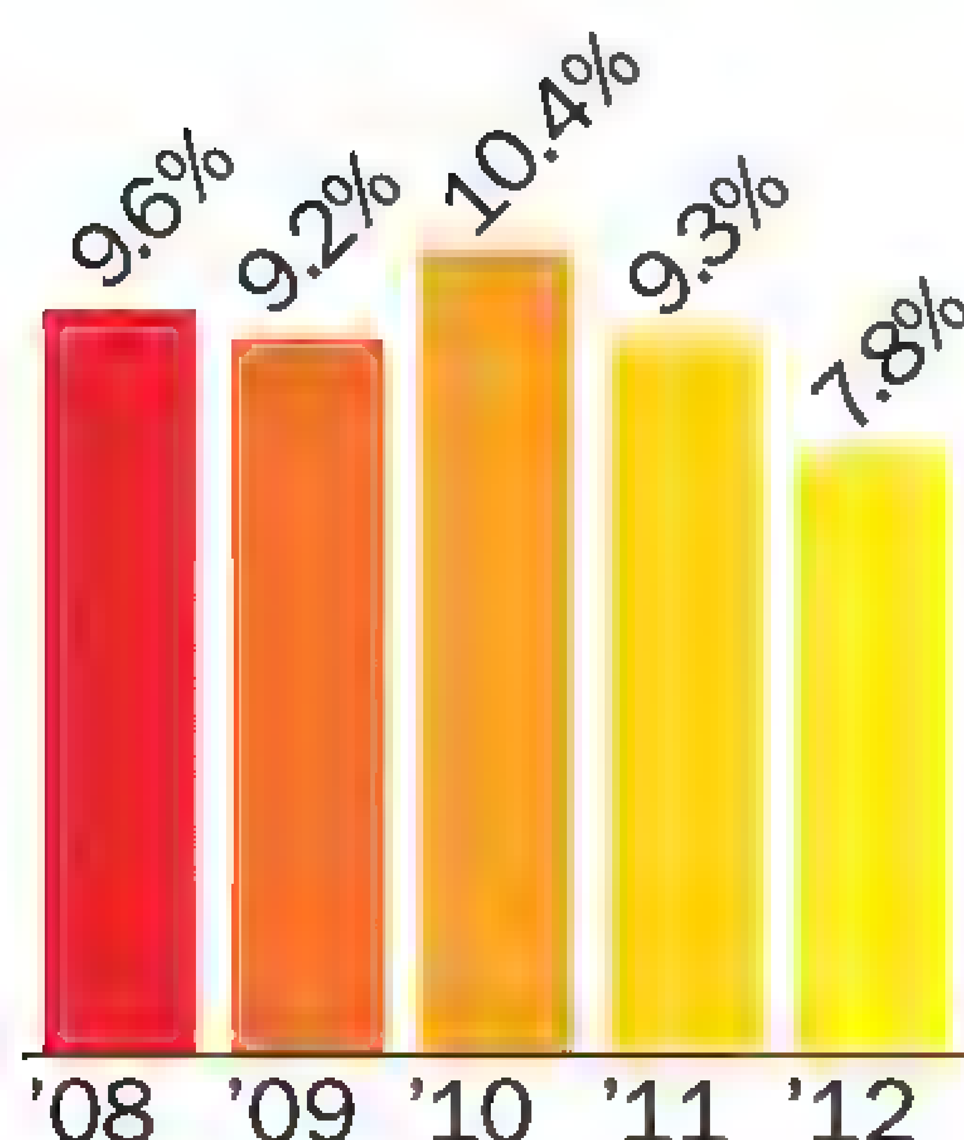
sector. But this decision was tough to implement, since growth was dependent on easy money. In addition, those getting the money were politically powerful, including state-owned companies and local party bosses.

THEN CAME THE FINANCIAL crisis and the global economic slowdown. But slowing down was not an option for Beijing: the Communist Party's legitimacy derives not from ideology but from competence. So it pursued the world's largest Keynesian response to the crisis, spending over 10% of GDP to keep the economy going. It worked. China's growth rate has averaged more than 9% in the past few years.

But the price has been high. According to a column in the *Wall Street Journal* by Morgan Stanley's Ruchir Sharma, China's total public and private debt is over 200% of GDP, an unprecedented level for any developing country. Businesses and local governments have piled on debt. Borrowing has fueled a property boom. Without serious policy changes that wean large sectors of the economy off cheap credit relatively soon, this is a bubble that is going to burst and a model that cannot keep performing.

Beijing faces other serious challenges. Chinese people almost

THE HIGH COST OF SUCCESS



GROWTH

China's economy kept humming along despite a global slowdown: GDP growth slowed but still averaged more than 9%.

DEBT

Local government debt nearly doubled, from $1.7 trillion at the end of 2010 to an estimated $3.3 trillion by the end of 2012. The country's total debt level was estimated at 215% of GDP last year.

anywhere in the country experience serious air and water pollution, and they have begun to complain vocally. They are also increasingly outraged by something almost as ubiquitous: corruption. China's corruption is masked because of the state's tight control of the media, but the Communist Party is well aware of the problem and has pledged to revamp its systems of promotion and party discipline to ensure that officials are less corrupt and more focused on ecological damage, not just growth.

Any such changes are bound to face political resistance and backlash from within the Communist Party and from some powerful sectors of society. President Xi Jinping has launched an anticorruption campaign, though many in China believe enforcement has been selective. He has also sought to stabilize the party's power by tightening the noose on any critics in the media and universities and even those who are private businesspeople. Xi has created a national security council focused largely on internal security, a sign of not only where his priorities lie but also where he sees his greatest challenges.

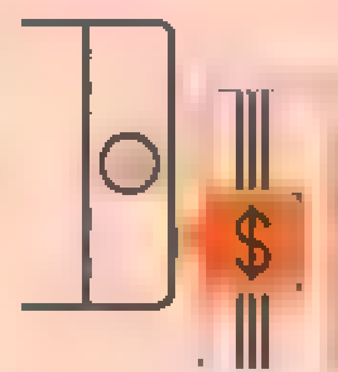
I'M NOT READY TO BET AGAINST China. Its leadership has shown itself to be capable of difficult decisions and smart execution. Xi has accumulated an unusual degree of authority and clearly intends to use it to go down in history as the man who reformed China's system to make the country stronger and more powerful.

If China's leaders manage this transition well, the country will emerge stronger and more stable and become the largest economy in the world. If they don't, China will likely face a slump, one that will look a lot like those of other high-flying developing countries—such as South Korea and Taiwan—that ended a period of rapid growth and settled into a more normal trajectory. In many of those cases, slow growth coincided with widespread protests and the opening up of the political system.

Keeping China's growth model going will prove hard enough. But to do that with all the associated political challenges will test even China's extraordinary leaders. ■

2014: USER'S GUIDE

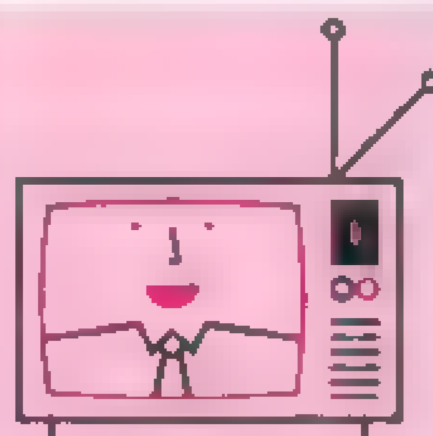
"Prediction is very difficult," physicist Niels Bohr wrote, "especially when it's about the future." Will this be the year we find a second Earth? Approve a malaria vaccine? See U.S. unemployment drop to 6%? Making accurate predictions—whether they're about the markets, the climate or the World Cup—helps us thrive. TIME predicts the pages that follow will prepare you well for the year ahead.



NEW WAYS TO PAY



WOMEN'S SKI JUMPING



REBOOTING LATE-NIGHT TV



A WAGELESS RECOVERY

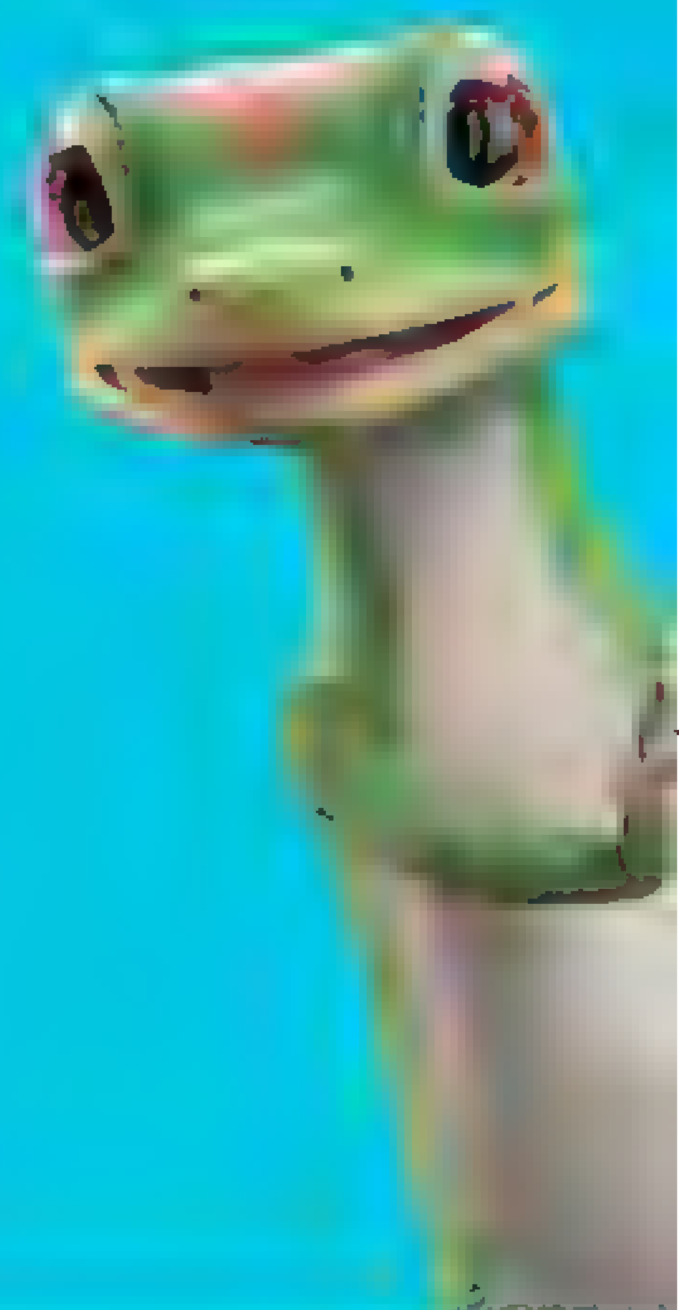


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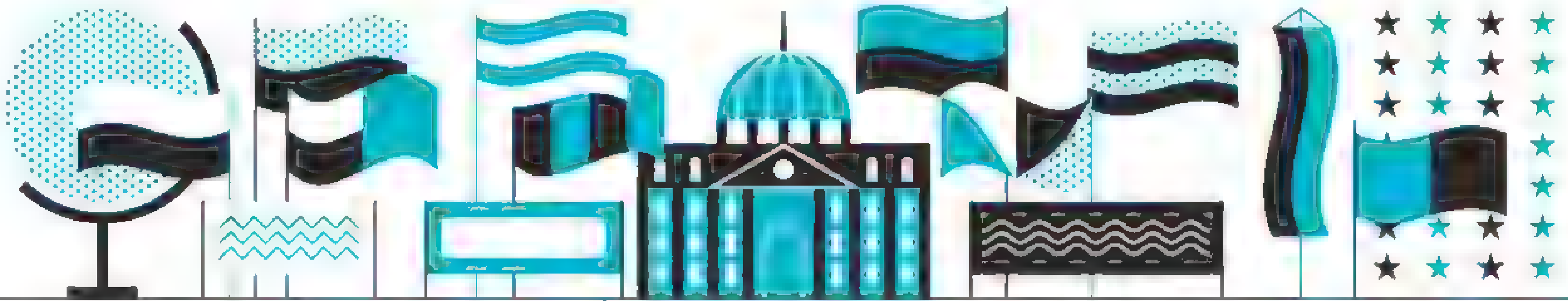
SCROLL FOR MORE. TAP TO READ

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2014:
USER'S GUIDE

01

POWER

POWER

The Bank Stops Here

Janet Yellen takes the helm at the Federal Reserve

BY RANA FOROOHAR



Photograph by Joe Pugliese—August



WHEN THE RIGHT person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve bank in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed—a period made more painful by Washington gridlock—central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, propping up markets and the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's $3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets—including the contrarian idea that low wages can actually increase unemployment—Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime meltdown and devotion to fortifying the financial system. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery. In her November Senate confirmation hearing, Yellen spoke compassionately (and unusually for a Fed official) about the huge strain the past five years have placed not only on income in America but also on families and marriages, especially among the long-term unemployed. "We know that these long spells of unemployment have been particularly painful for such households," she said.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. Nobel laureate and Columbia economics professor Joseph Stiglitz remembers Yellen, whom he taught at Yale in the late 1960s, as one of his brightest students, someone with a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief "that human

suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else."

That gives a key insight into a woman who will have to balance the Fed's dual mandate of keeping both unemployment and inflation down over the next four years. Some experts, like the pre-eminent Fed historian Allan Meltzer, worry that Yellen will be inclined to "chase unemployment to the detriment of inflation." But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation that would aggravate the economy's woes.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line on timing the taper—the plan to slowly wean markets off the stimulus Yellen helped design. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crunch. Yellen's communication skills will likely help. History shows that exiting from periods of asset buying need not be painful, as long as central bankers effectively and clearly communicate their goals—something Yellen has thus far achieved.

UNLIKE MANY PAST FED LEADERS, SHE'S NOT ONE TO BUY INTO THE FINANCE INDUSTRY'S ARGUMENT THAT IT SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE TO REGULATE ITSELF

While much of Yellen's tenure is likely to be dominated by managing tapering, she'll also have a unique opportunity to shape postcrisis efforts to regulate the financial-services industry and "rebalance the relationship between finance and society," says Rob Johnson, a financial-reform expert and head of the Institute for New Economic Thinking. While her priority will be making sure that the existing Dodd-Frank banking reforms are properly implemented, she's already indicated her support for new ideas like cutting the interest rates that banks are paid to park spare cash with the Fed, boosting

margin requirements on riskier derivatives trades and requiring big banks to hold more capital. Addressing the too-big-to-fail issue "has to be among the most important goals of the postcrisis period," Yellen said during her November hearings.

And unlike many past Fed leaders, including Alan Greenspan and, to a lesser extent, Ben Bernanke, she's not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. Princeton professor Alan Blinder, who was the Fed vice chair in the 1990s, remembers speaking many times with Yellen "about how the Fed was being too lax on regulation of finance. And since then," says Blinder, "it's only gotten worse."

That's an issue Yellen is likely to address—right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Blinder says, "she's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without antagonizing." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most vexing problems. ■

2014: POLITICS



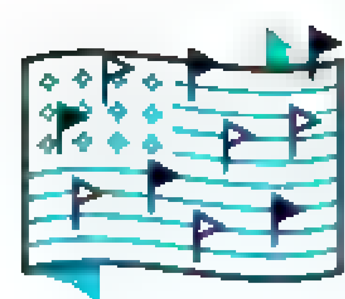
THE SAINTED
Popes John Paul II and John XXIII will be canonized by Francis at the Vatican on April 27, the first ever double-papal canonization

ASIA FOOTPRINT
The U.S. military presence in Australia will increase from rotations of 200 to rotations of 1,150

FACE-LIFT
Scaffolding will shroud the U.S. Capitol's cast-iron dome as it undergoes a $60 million restoration project that will last two years

SAVE THE DATE
After November's midterm elections, presidential hopefuls will announce their candidacies for the 2016 election

GETTY IMAGES (2)



RACES TO WATCH IN '14

Next year's midterms will bring peril and primaries for incumbents of both parties

LOOK FOR THE TEA PARTY TO SHAKE UP GOP STALWARTS

BY JAY NEWTON-SMALL

A LAST HURRAH?

KENTUCKY, U.S. SENATE

Normally it would be nuts to bet against Mitch McConnell. But after nearly 30 years in the Senate, the Republican leader is looking at challenges from right and left: a primary fight against Tea Party hero Matt Bevin in May and, if he survives that test, a fall matchup against Kentucky secretary of state Alison Lundergan Grimes, a Democrat.



TAP BOXES FOR MORE

KENTUCKY, U.S. SENATE	ARKANSAS, U.S. SENATE	ALASKA, U.S. SENATE	ARIZONA, 1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	MISSISSIPPI, U.S. SENATE

COCHRAN, BEGICH, KIRKPATRICK, MCCONNELL, POPES JOHN PAUL II AND JOHN XXIII: GETTY IMAGES (6); MILLER, PRYOR, TREADWELL, MCDANIEL, COTTON: AP (5)





Pot's Next Frontier

Expect more cracks in the grass ceiling

BY KATY STEINMETZ

FORGET COLORADO AND Washington. As the first two states in the U.S. to legalize recreational marijuana begin their grand experiment, advocates are already eyeing new targets. With public support at an all-time, um, high—a recent Gallup poll found that 58% of Americans favor legalization—expect more cities and states to consider getting into the weed game.

So which are likely to be next? The smart money says **Oregon** is the top candidate in 2014. Beaver State voters narrowly rejected a 2012 legalization measure, and better-funded activists are on the ground this time around. While experts say ballot drives in **Arizona** and **California** are more likely to succeed in 2016, advocates expect the libertarian streak of voters in **Alaska** to boost the cause up north this year.

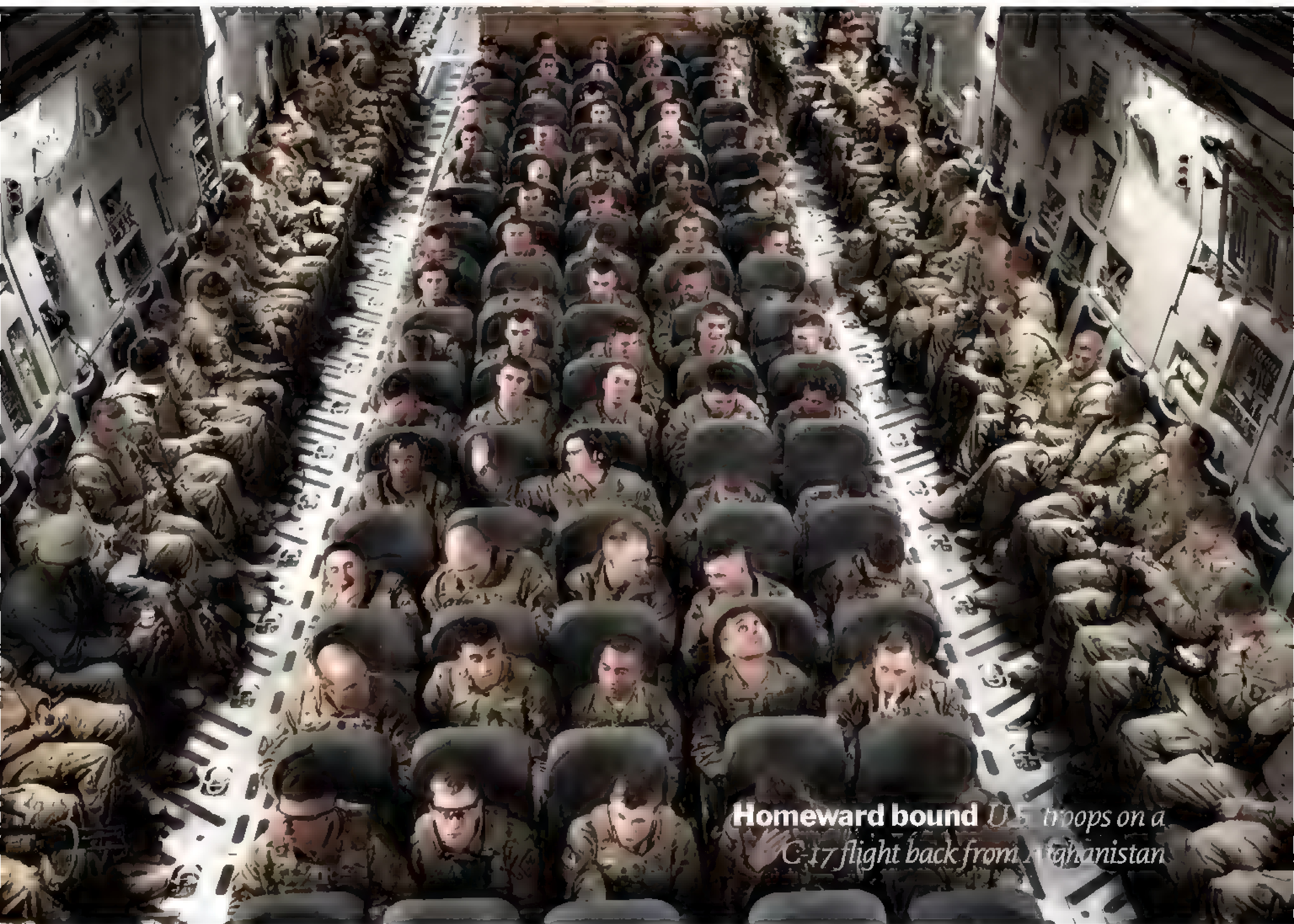
The best bet back East may be **Rhode Island**, where ballooning budget deficits have left state lawmakers hungry for new sources of revenue.

JEFF RIEDEL FOR TIME

WINDING DOWN A WAR

All U.S. combat troops are set to leave Afghanistan by year's end

BY MICHAEL CROWLEY



Homeward bound *U.S. troops on a C-17 flight back from Afghanistan*

Photograph by Yuri Kozyrev—Noor/Redux for TIME



AMERICA'S LONGEST war will finally end this year, when the last of the U.S. combat troops who stormed into Afghanistan in 2001 withdraw by Dec. 31. While that will be cause for relief in the U.S., Afghanistan is bracing for possible disaster. What happens over the next 12 months could determine whether that ill-fated country limps toward stability or plunges into even greater violence.

Afghanistan has paid dearly for more than a decade of war but is better off in many ways. Al-Qaeda is gone, the Taliban control little territory, millions of girls are attending school, and such metrics as cell-phone access and public health have soared. Those gains will long be fragile, however, and whether they promptly collapse after Uncle Sam departs will depend on how 2014 unfolds. Perhaps the most important question is the fate of a security agreement negotiated between the Obama Administration and Afghan President Hamid Karzai. Under a deal struck with handshakes and smiles in November, the U.S. will leave behind a residual force of up to 12,000 troops to conduct training and counterterrorism operations. That will be crucial to shoring up a 320,000-man Afghan military and police force that is short on discipline, airpower and logistical support.

But soon after the agreement was unanimously endorsed by a 2,500-member *loya jirga*, or grand council, Karzai balked. He demanded more concessions from the U.S., including an end to military raids on Afghan homes suspected of harboring Taliban and the possible release of prisoners from Guantánamo Bay. He also suggests his country might be best served by breaking entirely from the U.S., which he likens to a "colonial power."

Obama officials suspect Karzai is bluffing, asserting his influence and relevance as his presidency winds down before an April 5 election picks his successor. Yet the bluster risks forcing the U.S. and its NATO partners to walk away from Afghanistan entirely. That would mean leaving behind no residual troops and cutting off most foreign aid, including the $4 billion per year needed to sustain the Afghan security forces. The result could be a savage civil war—reminiscent of the one that followed

the Soviet exit in 1989—among the country's many fractious ethnic groups. Afghanistan will already be hard pressed to survive a gradual weaning from Western economic aid and could face an all-out crash if that spigot closes entirely.

A full break with Afghanistan would also bring real risk for the U.S., especially if anarchy allows for an al-Qaeda resurgence. Drone strikes from afar can limit the threat, but counterterrorism experts say there's no substitute for the intelligence that boots on the ground working with locals can provide. "Even with core al-Qaeda removed, it's likely that there would be some residual al-Qaeda or related affiliates that persist," says a senior official. "We would retain the requirement to disrupt any threats. The preferred way for us to do that is in partnership with the Afghans."

IT WAS ONCE SMART POLITICS TO ARGUE THAT AMERICA COULDN'T WALK AWAY FROM AFGHANISTAN. NO LONGER

Not that many in Washington or elsewhere in the U.S. would object to saying goodbye. It was once smart politics to argue that America couldn't walk away from Afghanistan. No longer. "If we withdraw, Afghanistan could go back to the 1990s and a civil war could break out again," says Jonah Blank, a regional expert at the Rand Corp. "And the American public would not particularly care." Representative Ted Deutch, a Florida Democrat, put it more bluntly: "Many of our constituents want us to bring home every last U.S. soldier, every one."

Karzai may just be delaying the security agreement so his successor can ink the deal next spring—which would make post-2014 planning more difficult but not impossible for Washington. The leading candidates include two figures respected in the West: Abdullah Abdullah, a former Foreign Minister, and Ashraf Ghani, an ex–Finance Minister. (Karzai, who will move into a mansion adjacent to the presidential compound, is expected to maintain plenty of

informal power.) Both are expected to welcome an extended NATO presence, and either would be a refreshing change from the mercurial Karzai, who exhausted Washington's patience long ago.

The election process is another danger spot, however. Karzai's 2009 election was fraud-ridden, creating a legitimacy crisis that crippled his government's credibility. "If the spring elections are anything like the last ones, that will be a disaster for the country," says Brian Katulis, a foreign policy expert at the left-leaning Center for American Progress.

The first task for whoever takes over will be guiding the country through the exit of the U.S.'s 48,000 remaining troops. (Few of them see regular combat these days; by late December, 117 Americans had been killed in Afghanistan in 2013, down from 492 in 2010. The 12-year war has left 2,161 Americans dead and more than 19,500 wounded.) The exact pace of the U.S. withdrawal has yet to be determined and may depend on how well Afghan forces—whose combat performance remains worryingly uneven—can manage alone.

Achieving something like real peace, which means a settlement with the Taliban and other power-hungry warlords, will be even harder. The Taliban remain unwilling to deal with the government in Kabul, and armed ethnic militias are girding for battle. Says Katulis: "We are not leaving behind a society poised to heal itself and move beyond its divisions." But we're not prepared to keep fighting a war for it either. ■

The number of American troops killed in Afghanistan as of Dec. 18, 2013



◄ SCROLL TO READ MORE ►

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



A Global Monitor

Hot spots and headlines to watch for this year

BY ISHAAN THAROOR

In Africa, a Forgotten War

The conflict in the Central African Republic, ignored by much of the international community, has claimed hundreds of lives and displaced a fifth of the population. The U.N. warns that the "seeds of genocide are being sown" in the former French colony.

The Clock Ticks On Iran Talks

The six-month window for Western and Iranian negotiators to reach a more lasting agreement over Iran's nuclear program will go by fast. Already, the telemetry from Tehran and Washington suggests a more durable deal is a long shot.

Keeping Up With Kim

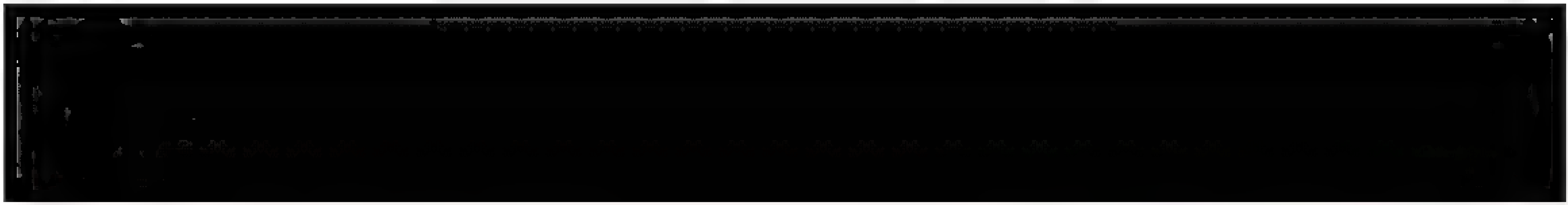
North Korea's young despot Kim Jong Un executed his uncle, a regime insider, in December. The violent purge exposed fault lines inside the Hermit Kingdom—instability that could provoke more volatile behavior from the nuclear-armed Kim in 2014.

Indians Go to the Polls

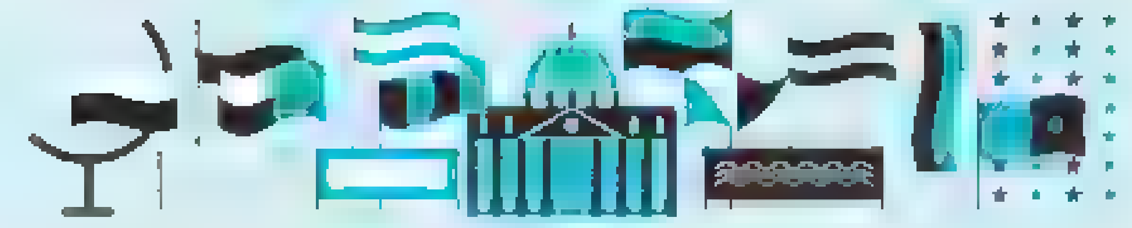
The world's largest democracy will elect a new national government by May at the latest. After nearly a decade in power, the ruling Congress party will struggle to defeat the rival Hindu nationalist BJP, led by the controversial Narendra Modi.

Separation Anxieties

Scotland will hold a referendum in September to decide whether to split from the U.K. The secessionists will almost certainly lose. In Spain, a restless Catalonia aims to hold a similar vote in November; Madrid may not let it happen.



01 POWER



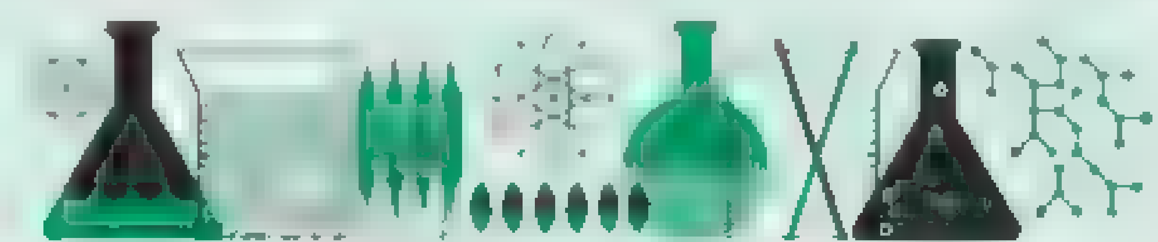


2014:
USER'S GUIDE

02

COMMERCE

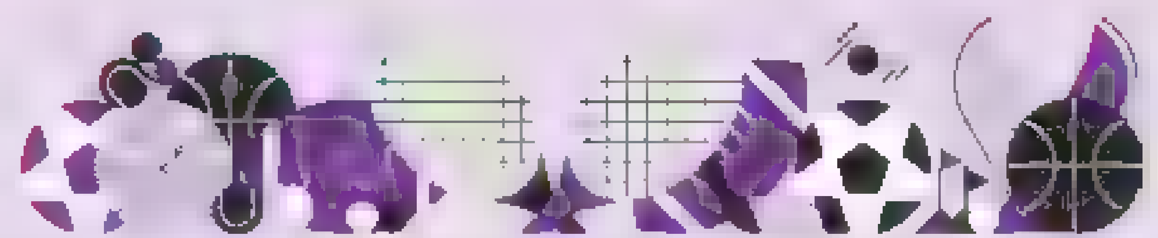
03 INNOVATION



04 CULTURE



05 SPORTS



SQUARE IS PROCESSING $15 BILLION A YEAR

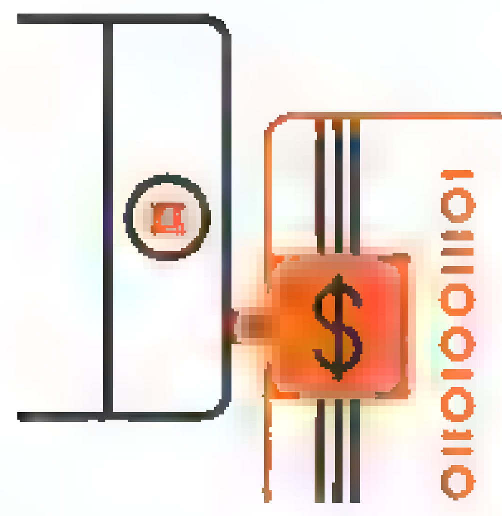
COMMERCE

Service With A Smile

Fresh from his Twitter payday, Jack Dorsey looks to expand the reach of his payment system, Square

BY HARRY MCCRACKEN

[illegible] by Art Streiber—August



THE HARLEM SKIN clinic on Frederick Douglass Boulevard in New York City is not the first place you'd expect to run into Jack Dorsey. But on a snowy December afternoon, the 37-year-old CEO of Square and chairman of Twitter appears to be in his element far from San Francisco, where the two companies he co-founded are headquartered on adjacent city blocks. The clinic's owner, Seven Brown, manages her business from her iPad, using Square's Register app and Reader credit-card swiper. When she talks about them, she keeps using the same word: *fantastic.*

Dorsey dropped in on Brown because she was going to be participating in a panel that he was moderating at Harlem's Apollo Theater that evening. Square organized the event and others like it across the country to discuss the pleasures and pitfalls of running a small business. "Our responsibility is not just to build a tool or a service," explains Dorsey. "It's also to provide a venue for conversation." That sounds a bit like Twitter, the social network that remains Dorsey's highest-profile venture. Thanks to its successful IPO in November, it's also the source of his biggest payday: his 4.3% stake is valued at about $1.5 billion. Dorsey has become a subject of fascination in Silicon Valley, especially after a book by New York *Times* columnist Nick Bilton, *Hatching Twitter*, delved into Twitter's origins and painted him in an unflattering light. With two successful companies and a penchant for design, Dorsey has invited comparisons to Steve Jobs.

These days his primary focus is Square, which is quietly changing how people pay for everything from lattes to Legos. The company makes money from the 2.75% transaction fee it charges; it processes some $15 billion of transactions annually and is reported to be going public this year. Its signature product is the Reader, which debuted in 2010. The size of a pat of butter, the snow-white gizmo plugs into the headphone jack of a smartphone or tablet, allowing it to accept credit-card payments. The device became a hit with retailers in part because it doesn't require

convoluted application forms or a lengthy waiting period. After asking for verification of a person's identity, Square approves most new applicants in just a few seconds.

Having made it easy to take plastic, Square is working aggressively to conquer other parts of the payment equation. "We're not out to kill credit cards or kill cash or focus entirely on electronic payments," Dorsey says. "We just want to meet people where they are." To that end, Square Wallet lets consumers use an iPhone or Android smartphone to pay at local merchants without even removing the handset from their pocket or purse. And Square Cash enables quick person-to-person payments via e-mail.

> 'JACK REALLY UNDERSTANDS THE DISCONNECTS THAT STOP SMALL BUSINESSES FROM GROWING INTO BIG BUSINESSES.'
>
> —PAM TURKIN

All the company's offerings have one thing in common: they hide financial complexity under a shell of artful minimalism. Those qualities come largely from Dorsey, a low-key, introspective sort who started programming computers as a kid and studied botanical illustration and apparel design before co-founding Twitter, where he served as the first CEO until a 2008 shake-up. (He returned as chairman in 2011, having founded Square in the meantime.) "His combination of technical talent and a sense of design and aesthetics is unusual," says Roelof Botha, a general partner at Sequoia Capital, one of Square's investors.

Even Square's new San Francisco headquarters reflects Dorsey's emphasis on elegance, dispensing with typical startup shabby chic in favor of a fastidiously upscale atmosphere that makes it look like the world's largest Apple Store. "It's big, it's inviting, it's clean," he says. With 150,000 sq. ft. (14,000 sq m), it also has lots of room for additional employees beyond the 700 current staffers, or "squares" as they call themselves.

For the company to continue growing—and fend off a wide array of competitors ranging from telecoms like Verizon to Google and eBay, not to mention credit-card networks—Square will need to take on ever larger customers. Its only huge merchant partner so far is Starbucks, for which Square processes all credit and debit purchases. "We've always tried to build a tool that scales from an individual—a massage therapist or yoga instructor—all the way up to the largest organizations in the world," Dorsey says. "We believe, fundamentally, that they should be using the same tools, and therefore the only limit is their ambition."

That vision appeals to entrepreneurs like Pam Turkin, founder of cupcake purveyor Just Baked, which has 17 stores in Michigan, as well as a mail-order operation and plans for nationwide expansion. "Jack gets it," says Turkin, who uses Square Register to make business decisions, including setting the operating hours for individual locations. "He really understands the disconnects that stop small businesses from growing into big businesses." ■



FACEBOOK'S BIG B-DAY
The social network turns 10 in February; with over a billion users, it has 1,000 times as many as it had at the end of 2004.

PHONES TAKE OVER
There will be as many mobile-phone subscriptions in the world as there are people, the U.N. predicts.



GOLD DIGGERS
Planetary Resources begins testing its asteroid-mining technology in space.

CLICK TO BUY
China's e-commerce market becomes the biggest in the world. It will have more online shoppers than there are people in the U.S., predicts Forrester Research.

ALAMY

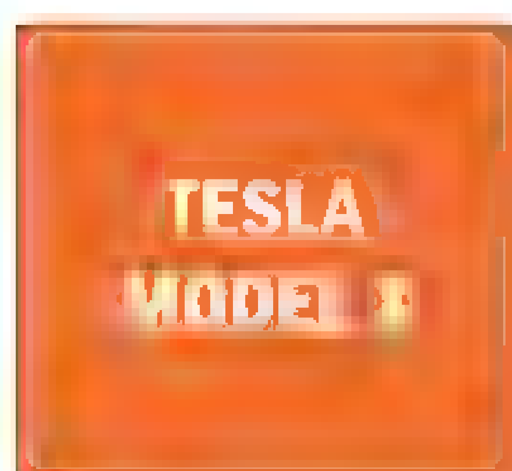


TECH'S BIG PROMISES

Companies are betting on blockbuster gadgets

BY VICTOR LUCKERSON

THE HYPE MACHINE IS ALREADY SET TO 11 FOR SOME OF this year's biggest new products. According to research firm Gartner, these products are generally in the "peak of inflated expectations" phase—in other words, the promises they're making are appealing. But in each case—Tesla's electric SUV, Google's computing specs and Coin's digital credit card—there are some catches. Tesla vehicles are eco-friendly but pricey, for instance. Google Glass has already sparked a wave of privacy concerns. And Coin will face security issues. Here's a look at tech's boldest bets this year.



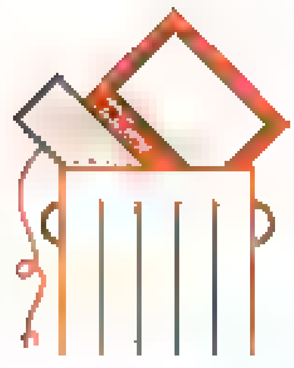




Tesla Model X

The battery-powered electric SUV features rear doors that open vertically and is expected to cost about $70,000

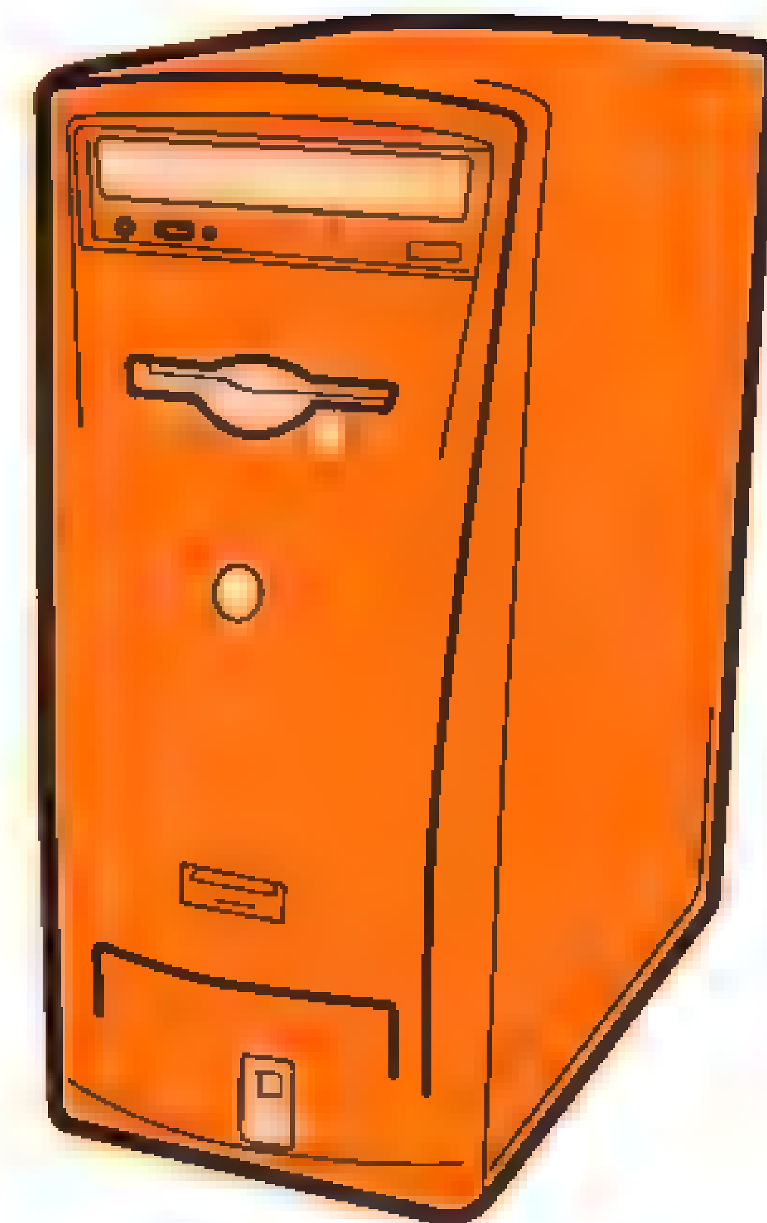




The Death Of the PC?

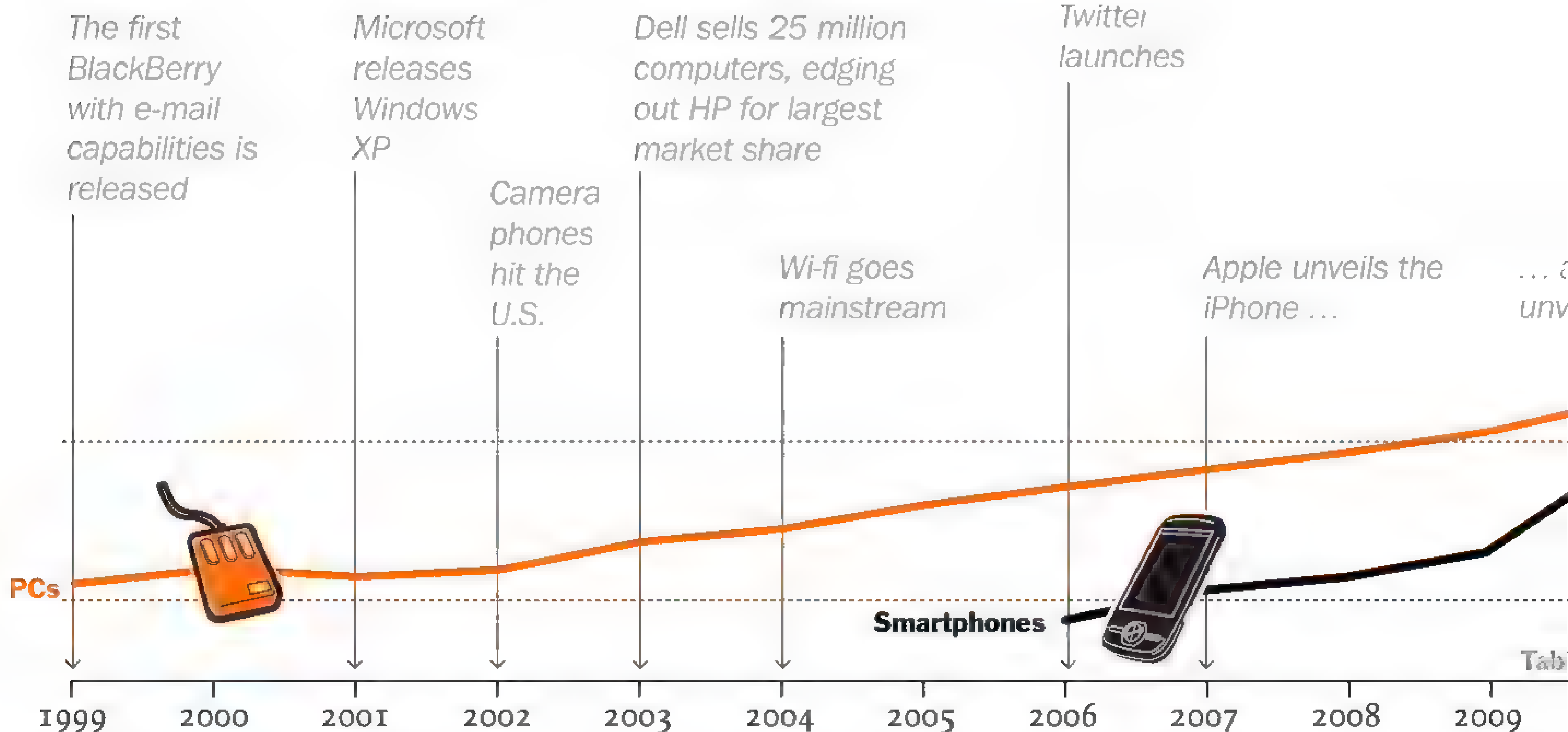
Now that we carry computers in our pockets, desktops and laptops are on the decline

SMALLER DEVICES WILL TAKE OVER



The PC Slowdown

Units sold



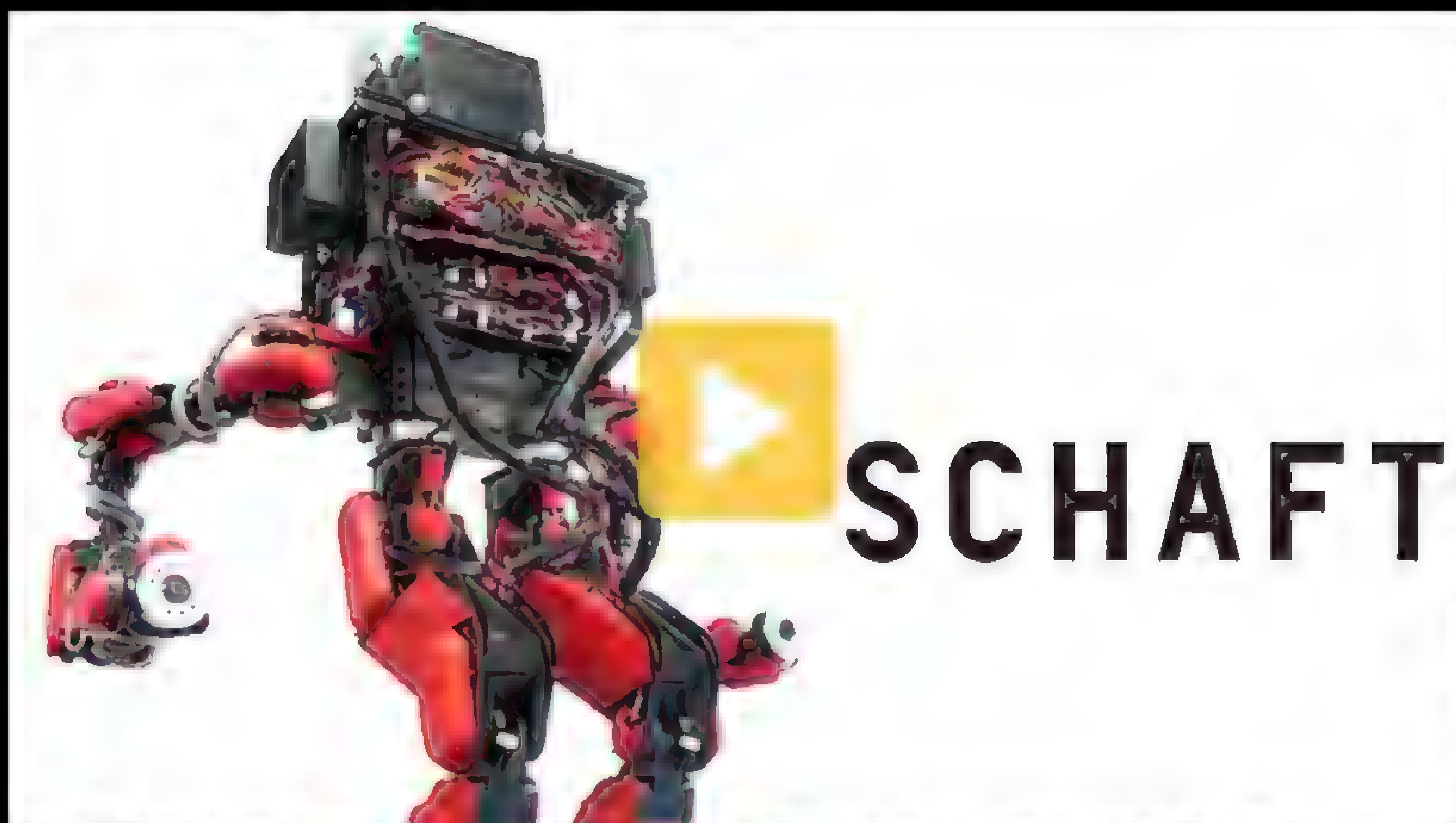
SOURCE: GARTNER, DECEMBER 2013

SCROLL TO READ MORE

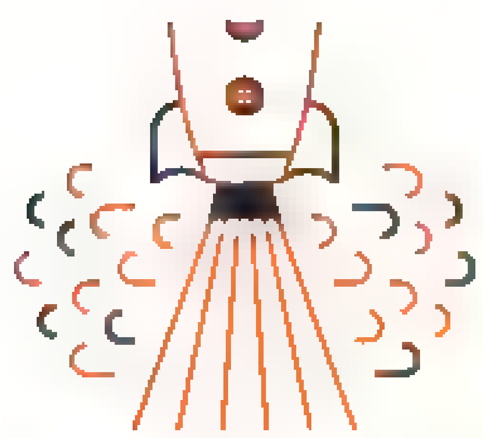
Video

BONUS DIGITAL CONTENT

Meet the Google Robot That Won DARPA's Robotics Challenge Trial



Schaft was developed by a Japanese team and is owned by Google. The rescue-and-response humanoid can even drive a car

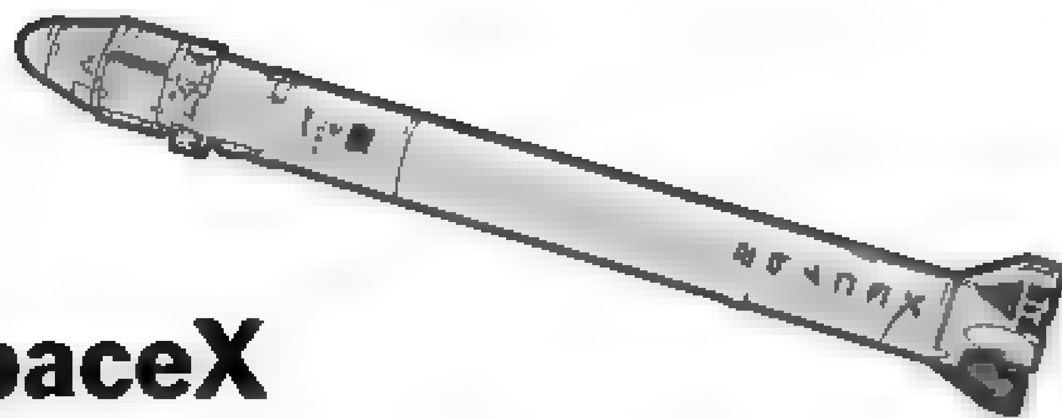


Liftoff

THE NEW (PRIVATE) FRONTIER

The private space race is on. Here's a look at the ventures that are changing the way we explore the galaxy

BY NOAH RAYMAN



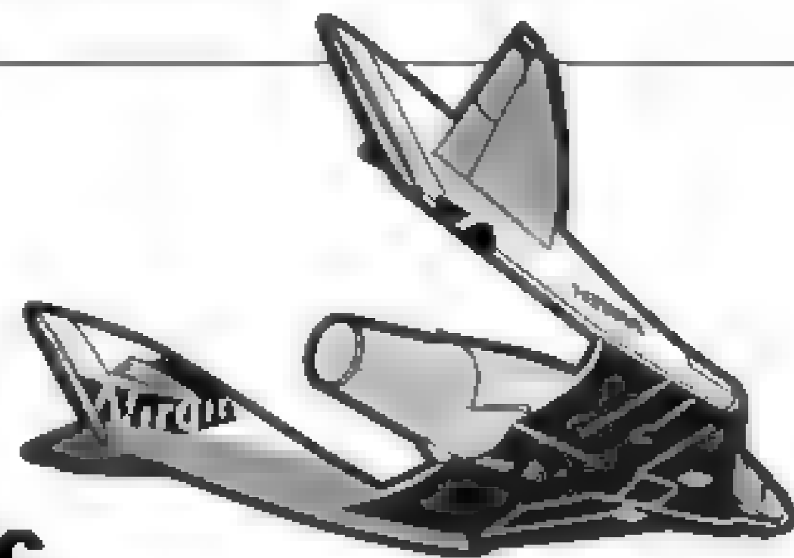
SpaceX

The company founded in 2002 by Elon Musk, the entrepreneur behind PayPal and electric-car maker Tesla Motors, is now vital to the future of the International Space Station (ISS). In 2014 SpaceX plans to launch four missions to resupply the ISS as part of a $1.6 billion contract for 12 deliveries. Meanwhile, the company's Falcon Heavy, expected to be the world's most powerful rocket when it launches this year, will carry larger loads into space.



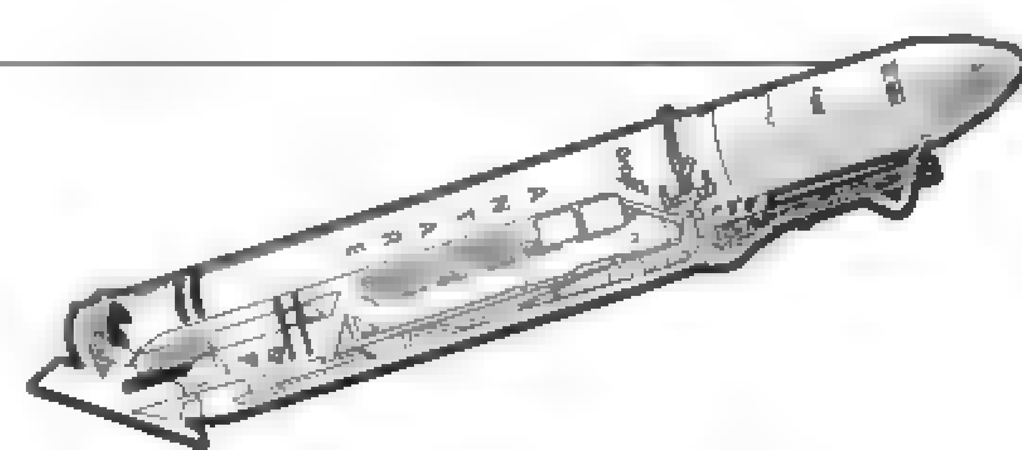
Sierra Nevada Corp.

Sierra Nevada Corp. hopes to create the first privately designed spacecraft to deliver astronauts (rather than cargo) to the ISS. With the Dream Chaser, which looks like a more refined version of the ships in the now defunct U.S. space-shuttle program, the company is competing for the chance to be NASA's taxi service, along with SpaceX, Boeing and others. The ship could take its first manned test flight in 2014.



Virgin Galactic

Founder Richard Branson says his SpaceShipTwo is on track to begin taking passengers into the edges of the atmosphere in 2014. Tickets aren't cheap—they're going for roughly $250,000—but more than 600 people have already signed up to be among the first space tourists in history and the first to fly a private space airline. Up next? Space hotels and trips to Mars, Branson says.



Orbital Sciences Corp.

Relative old-timer Orbital Sciences Corp., which has sent commercial, research and defense satellites into space since 1982, successfully connected with the ISS in 2013, paving the company's way to be the only firm besides SpaceX contracted with NASA to keep the ISS equipped. The first resupply mission with its Antares rocket is scheduled for this month.



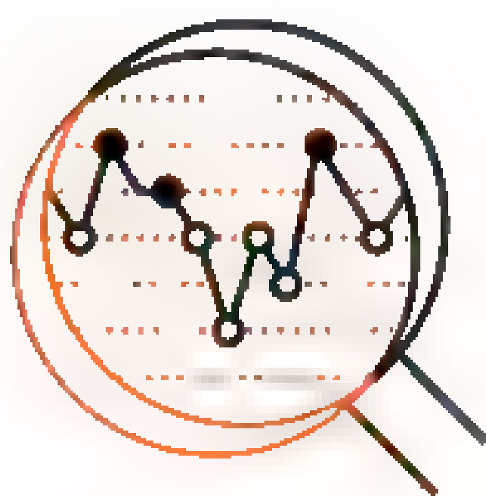
Up, up and away
A SpaceX rocket lifts off from an air base in California on Sept. 29

SPACEX

THE FLAT-PAYCHECK RECOVERY

The U.S. economy is finally growing. So far, low wage jobs lead the way

BY RANA FOROOHAR



IN EVERY ECONOMIC cycle, there's a turning point, and for the U.S., it looks as though that will come in 2014. For the past five years, we've struggled through crisis and recession and a wimpy 2% recovery. That was technically good news but didn't feel much like it, given that unemployment remained at record highs and wage growth was flat. Will that change this year? Yes—and no.

Unemployment figures are creeping down, reaching their lowest rates since 2009. Third-quarter 2013 GDP figures were revised up to a whopping 4.1%, which means job growth will likely continue. But the jobs being created aren't like those we've lost. While two-thirds of the jobs lost during the recession were middle-income jobs, about half of those created since have been in low-wage sectors like tourism, hospitality and retail sales. What's more, a greater proportion of them are temp positions than in recoveries past. The result is that although wage growth has begun to pick up a little bit, it's far below what most economists would expect at this stage of a recovery. "America's concern is no longer a jobless recovery but a high-wage-less recovery," says Lindsey Piegza, chief economist for brokerage Sterne Agee.

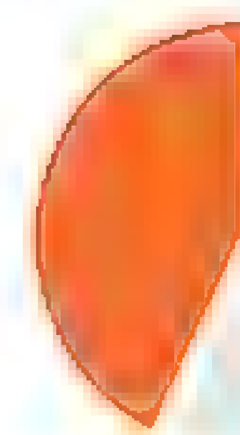
In an economy that's 70% based on consumer spending, that matters a great deal. If people don't

get paid more, they won't spend more, and that will hold back private-sector growth. Government shutdowns, partisan politics and a global slowdown haven't helped much either.

Low wages mean low inflation, which is something that the Federal Reserve will be watching carefully as it begins to "taper" back on its multibillion-dollar-a-month asset-buying spree, which pushed stock markets to record highs. Some economists believe that unemployment is falling not because of growth but because workforce participation is at a 30-year low, and that inflation should be higher before the Fed tapers more quickly. Others say the Fed's $4 trillion buying program has created dangerous bubbles in areas like emerging markets, commodities, commercial real estate and even money markets and that the money spigot should be turned off faster. As it is, we could see a turn from the recent trend of soaring markets and sluggish growth. Tapering could mean flatter markets (or even corrections) as growth becomes more robust.

48 MILLION

Number of people in the U.S. in low-wage jobs



43%

Share of new U.S. jobs since 2010 that are low-wage, paying $16 or less per hour

1.1%

Increase in median U.S. household income from 2011 to 2012

SOURCES: POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU; BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; CENSUS BUREAU

The most important question is, Will it feel that way to the average person? Certainly, the U.S. is doing better than most of the rest of the world. In the coming year, we will grow far faster than Europe, faster even than emerging markets such as South Africa, Brazil and Russia. The U.S. remains the prettiest house in the ugly neighborhood that is the global economy. But as behavioral economics tells us, our feelings are pegged not to the world but to our neighbors. Our economy remains bifurcated, with jobs for engineers and baristas but not enough in between. Whether that changes in 2014 will tell us a lot about the state of our country in the postrecovery era. ■

IF PEOPLE DON'T GET PAID MORE, THEY WON'T SPEND MORE, AND THAT WILL HOLD BACK PRIVATE-SECTOR GROWTH

2014: BUSINESS

TIME FOR A NEW WALLET
Latvia will adopt the euro on Jan. 1, becoming the 18th country to switch to the E.U.'s common currency



TECH POPS
Cloud-storage startup Dropbox and payments venture Square will be two of the most watched likely initial public offerings of the year

AFRICA RISING
Four of the world's six fastest-growing economies will be in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the IMF

RICHIE RICHES
North America will be overtaken by Asia as the continent with the most millionaires by the end of the year

GETTY IMAGES

Video

BONUS DIGITAL CONTENT

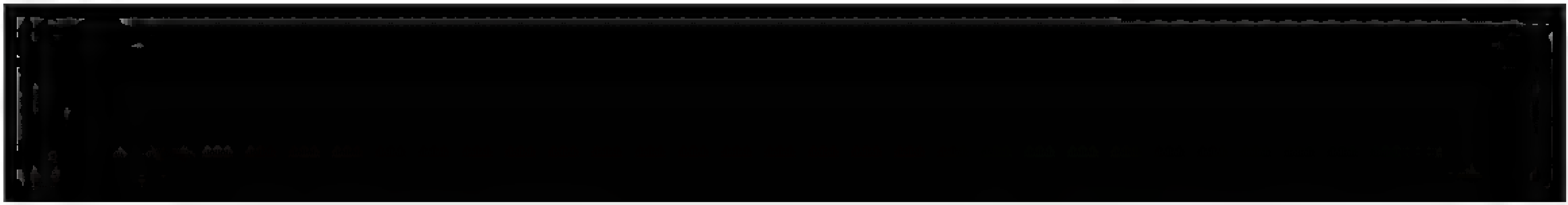
The History of Video-Game Consoles | BY COREY PROTIN



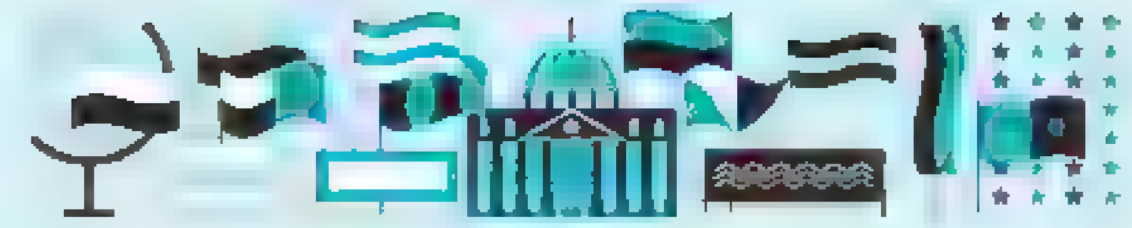
Part 1 Everything you ever wanted to know about the video-game consoles of your childhood



Part 2 TIME looks at how console newcomers have changed the industry

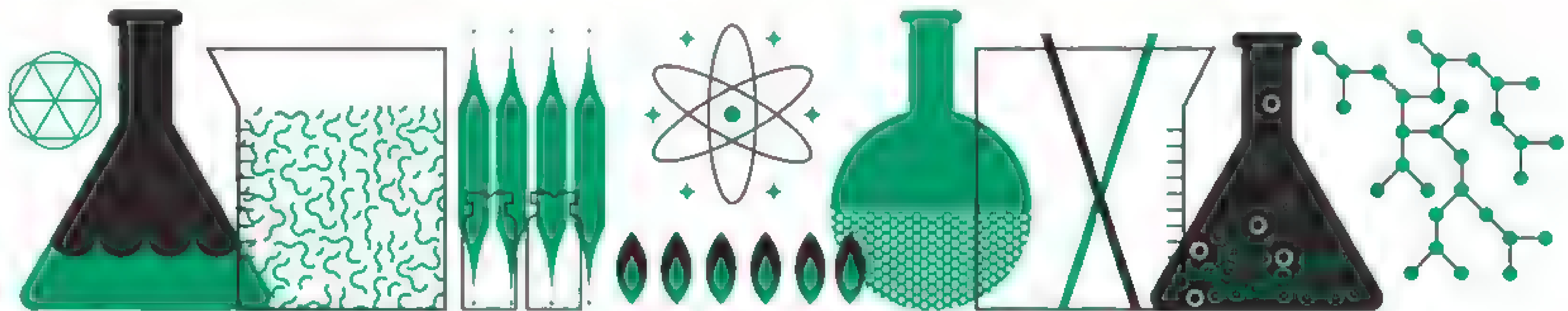


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BIG DATA WILL LET US EXPLORE DISTANT PLANETS

INNOVATION

Finding a Second Earth

Somewhere out there are worlds that can support life. Lisa Kaltenegger has a way to find them

BY JEFFREY KLUGER

Photograph by Berthold Steinhilber—laif/Redux



THE EXISTENCE OF life is a crapshoot. You need a nice, solid hunk of planet you can plant your feet on. You need lots of water and other friendly chemistry, some of it forming a quilt of atmosphere to keep out the cold. And you need to be just the right distance from just the right star—not too close, not too far; not too hot, not too cold. A terrarium like that incubating for, say, a billion years, might have a fair chance of cooking up something living. Those just-right conditions don't occur often, which explains why it's been so hard to find life on the tiny handful of worlds we have even a remote chance of visiting: the moons and planets in our solar system. For a long time, scientists didn't know much about planets elsewhere, so the rest of the cosmos looked like a biological washout.

That has changed. In the past 15 years or so, astronomers have discovered more than 4,200 potential exoplanets—planets orbiting distant stars—and confirmed the existence of more than 1,050 of them. In a galaxy with 300 billion stars, there are surely untold billions of other planets out there. Is anyone home on any of them?

Few astronomers are approaching that question as creatively as Lisa Kaltenegger, 36, an exoplanet investigator who is a lecturer at Harvard University and leader of a research group at the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, in Heidelberg, Germany. The focus of her work is not discovering exoplanets, most of which have been detected by the Kepler space

IN 2014 KALTENEGGER WILL SPECIFICALLY MODEL 100 ALIEN WORLDS POTENTIALLY HARBORING DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIFE FORMS

telescope. Rather, she and her team are modeling them—hoovering up massive amounts of data from Kepler, the Hubble Space Telescope and various ground telescopes and processing it through computer models to determine which worlds could harbor life. These days, so-called Big Data is inescapable, from algorithms that predict what you'll buy to government surveillance. Now it seems Big Data may also be the key to finding extraterrestrial life.

Kaltenegger's model is a complex one, factoring in a planet's size, mass, composition and orbit—whether it is in the habitable zone around its star, where temperatures would remain hospitable and water would remain liquid. Just as important are the size, nature and temperature of the star, since ones like our sun have a very different profile from, for example, a red giant's or a white dwarf's. Kaltenegger even includes a dash of the fantastical. "What if you have more than one host star? What if you see Tatooine?" she asks, referring to the childhood home of *Star Wars'* Luke Skywalker.

All that is impressive but not groundbreaking. Where Kaltenegger shakes things up is in her use of data from the only planet in the universe that, by definition, cannot wear the *exo* prefix: Earth. Her models include data about Earth's meteorology, geology and volcanology, plus one other important feature: its history.

Our planet, seen by extraterrestrials, would have looked very different depending on the point at which it was being observed. Take a look at us 3.9 billion years ago, and we would have had a brown, globe-girdling ocean and an atmosphere made mostly of hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Not exactly the rain forest. Check in 2.4 billion years ago, and Earth's atmosphere was mostly nitrogen, carbon dioxide and methane; blue-green algae were blooming in the seas. Not long after that, photosynthesis began flooding the atmosphere with oxygen, leading to an explosion of modern forms of life.

Every bit of this could have been observed by faraway civilizations studying Earth with a technique known as spectral analysis. Since light coming from a planet breaks down in different wavelengths depending on its chemical composition, all you need to know is which elements are represented by which spectra and you can figure out what's going on in the atmosphere. We could make the same observations about other worlds. "We've determined how this spectral fingerprint looks for a young and an older Earth," Kaltenegger says. "We use that as an alien ID chart for other planets."

KALTENEGGER'S MODELS INCLUDE DATA ABOUT EARTH'S METEOROLOGY, GEOLOGY AND VOLCANOLOGY, PLUS ITS HISTORY

Kaltenegger is actually ahead of the curve this year. Telescopes can't yet resolve exoplanets visually; their existence and nature are inferred mostly by how they cause their parent stars to wobble and by the amount of starlight they block as they pass in front of them. In 2017, though, NASA will launch the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (for which Kaltenegger is a mission scientist), specifically looking for exoplanet atmospherics. Next is NASA's James Webb Space Telescope and then the European Extremely Large Telescope in the Chilean desert.

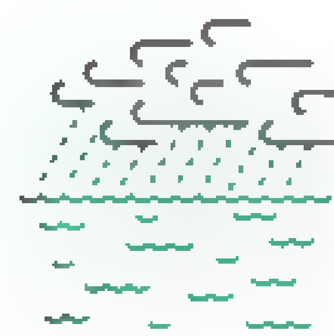
In the meantime, Kaltenegger is not waiting. In 2014 she and her team will specifically model 100 alien worlds potentially harboring different kinds of life forms to determine what they would look like from Earth. They will also model potentially habitable moons orbiting gas-giant planets. "With billions of rocky worlds," she says, "life would have to be extremely picky not to be able to evolve out there, wouldn't you say?" ■

2014 COULD BE THE HOTTEST YEAR ON RECORD

El Niño Is on Its Way

When the Pacific Ocean warms, the weather will get ... weird

BY BRYAN WALSH



For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold snap. Late November and December saw early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when—for the first time in two decades—record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever globally, and the provisional data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth-hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because chances are good that 2014 will be even hotter—perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Niño year.

El Niño, Spanish for "the boy," occurs

▼ SCROLL TO READ MORE ▼

Photograph by Todd Hido—Edge Reps

WHO I'LL BE

What lies ahead for children born this year

BY ALICE PARK

TAP BUTTONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

Meet the kids of 2014. They'll likely be the most technologically dependent generation ever. That's no surprise, but instead of relying on digital devices mostly to communicate, they'll increasingly use them to learn. Children born this year are likely to be among the heaviest in recorded history—a troubling sign that may actually keep them from outliving their parents. And by the time they're adults, they will find themselves living in a society with the largest number of elderly ever; about 20% of the population will be over age 65 by then, compared with 13.7% today.



RED ROCKS
In September, NASA's unmanned Maven spacecraft will arrive at Mars after a 10-month journey.

DRIVE SLOW
The U.S.'s 55 m.p.h. (89 km/h) speed limit—aimed at curbing fuel consumption—will turn 40 years old.

UP
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will b
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Photograph by Amy Arbus

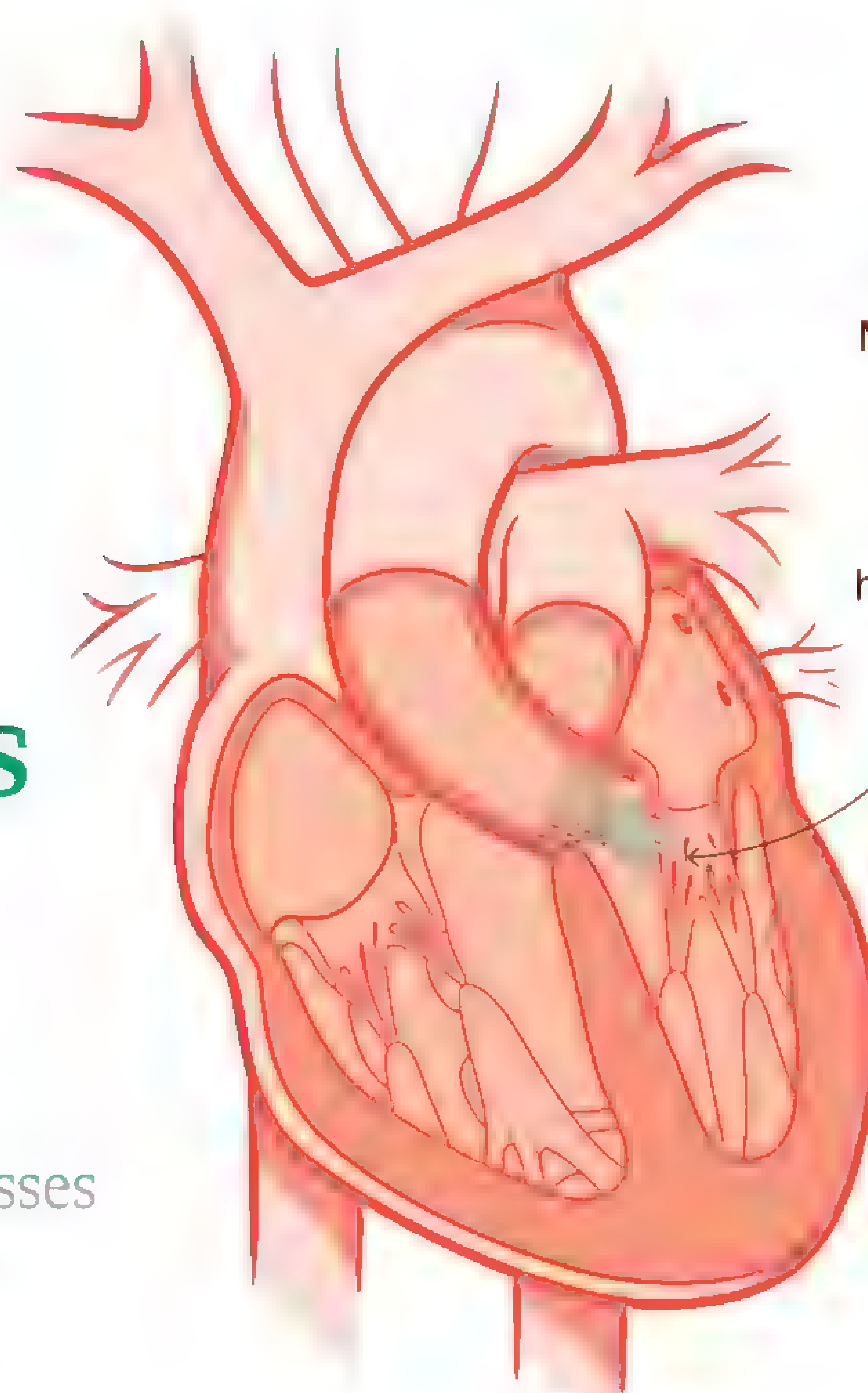
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New Cures For Old Ailments

Some of our most common chronic illnesses will get fresh therapies

BY ALICE PARK



THE ERA OF BLOCKBUSTER DRUGS may be fading, but that doesn't mean medical innovation is dead. Here are treatments coming this year:

▶**A valve that can fix your heart** From Medtronic, this device replaces failing valves that could block blood flow in heart vessels, which would otherwise be fatal in half of patients with the condition. The CoreValve system has been tested in 50,000 patients outside the U.S.

▶**Pills that stop Hep C** The first oral treatments for a viral infection that causes inflammation of the liver in 3.2 million Americans, simeprevir and sofosbuvir were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in October. The drugs, taken in combination with an existing therapy such as interferon or ribavirin, shorten treatment from one year to 12 weeks and can cure up to 80% of cases.

ILLUSTRATION BY TODD DETWILER FOR TIME

▶**A vaccine for malaria** The European Medicines Agency and the FDA are reviewing data on Mosquirix, a vaccine from Glaxo-SmithKline (GSK) that is the first against a parasite and the first to protect against malaria, which affects 219 million people world-wide. The shot can lower risk of the deadly disease by 46% among children where the parasite is endemic.

▶**A simpler diabetes treatment** Daily pills may become a thing of the past for Type 2 diabetics if GSK's albiglutide is approved. The once-a-week medication hampers the glucagon receptor and lowers glucose production by the liver. Similar drugs out now need to be taken up to twice a day.

▶**A better breast-cancer drug** Herceptin and Tykerb already tackle the 30% of breast cancers that contain HER2 proteins, but many tumors become resistant to the drugs. Pfizer's forthcoming dacomitinib targets multiple forms of HER2, which could make resistance less likely.



DRONING ON
For the first time, Air Force stealth drones will be able to spend up to 24 hours behind enemy lines without being detected

END OF THE LINE
Giant Eli Lilly will lose patent protection for its antidepressant Cymbalta; ditto for Astra-Zeneca and its Nexium heartburn medication

EARLY WARNING
NeuroQuest's blood test to detect Alzheimer's will undergo clinical testing at the Harvard Clinical Research Institute



AUTOPILOT
In September, NASA will conduct an unmanned test flight of Orion, a craft designed to take humanity into deep space

NASA/AP



IT'S NOT THAT WE DON'T APPRECIATE THE IDEA OF "LESS IS MORE."

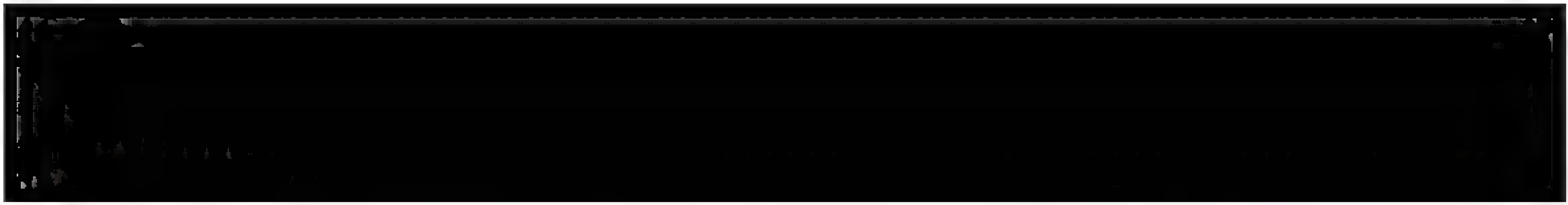
WE JUST DON'T RECOMMEND DRIVING IT.

The abundantly equipped Lexus ES. We've been conditioned to accept less and less in the name of style and sophistication. But to us, less is not more. More is more. Leading-edge technology. Abundant space. Impeccable design. When it comes to what you drive, minimalism is no match for more.

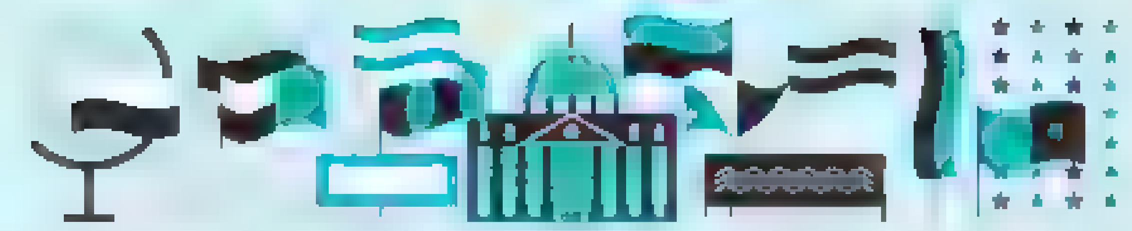




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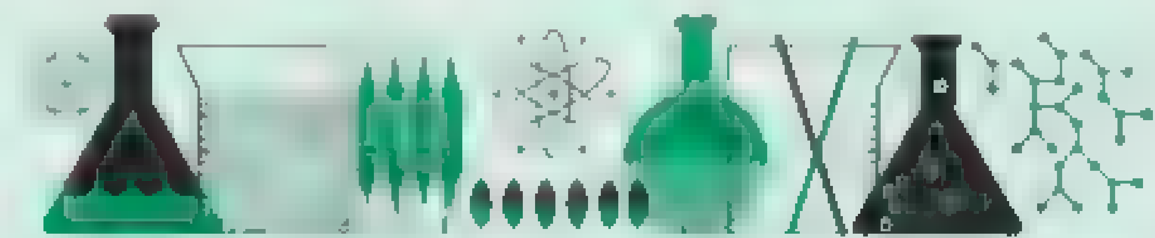
01 POWER



02 COMMERCE



03 INNOVATION





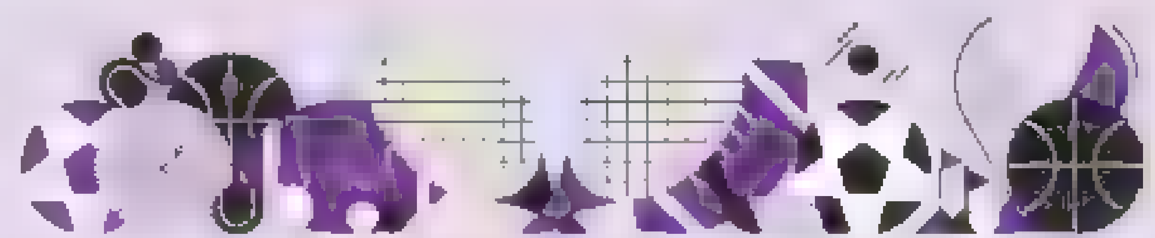
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CULTURE



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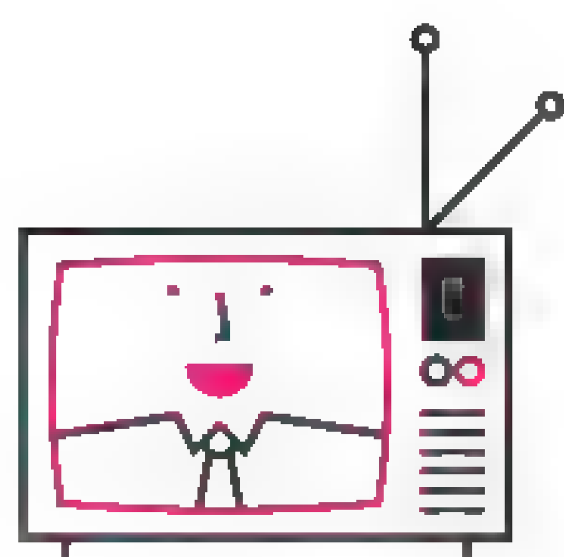
CULTURE

We'll Do It Late

Seth Meyers looks to make TV's witching hour his own

BY JAMES PONIEWOZIK

Photograph by Marco Grob for TIME



SETH MEYERS' NEW office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza is a blank. Bare walls, a few boxes, a fresh legal pad on the otherwise empty desktop. There's one lonely picture tacked on his desk, of Meyers with the Count from *Sesame Street*.

You'll have to excuse the future *Late Night* host for not decorating: he still has another NBC office upstairs, at *Saturday Night Live*, where he's been since 2001. (Meyers' last *SNL* episode won't be before the beginning of February, he guesses.) So he commutes, by elevator. This December morning, he's going to take comedy pitches from his still incomplete *Late Night* writing staff. "Then I'll go upstairs and start writing on something," he says. "Then I'll pop down here and look at the next pass of those bits. Then I'll spend the night sleeping upstairs. Then I'll wake up and come down here. It's like having two families. I feel like Ray Liotta at the end of *Goodfellas*, with the helicopter following me."

For now, though, much of Meyers' *Late Night* job is waiting for Feb. 24, after Jimmy Fallon moves from *Late Night* to *Tonight*, when Meyers takes over the 12:35 a.m. E.T. show. Waiting for his new studio to get built. And waiting, in a way, to figure out who he is—at least as a host. When you make a drama or a sitcom, you decide what it will be, then hope it gets on the air. In late night, you get the show, then figure out what it will be like. Which depends largely on what you are like.

So who's Seth Meyers? Says Amy Poehler, who worked with him when he was *SNL*'s head writer and plans to appear on his first show: "He enjoys bringing the best out of people. Maybe it's his improv training, but he really knows how to make other people look good." He's regularly described as a comedy writer's writer. "The defining thing with him is his intelligence and curiosity," says Lorne Michaels, the *SNL* impresario who brought Fallon to *Late Night* then tapped Meyers to replace him. "He can construct a joke in conversation," says his producer, Mike Shoemaker. "As he's talking, he writes."

He's also not entirely unlike the guy he's replacing. As Jay Leno leaves *Tonight* (again), to be replaced by the

younger host of *Late Night* (again), both shows will be hosted by white guys, former *Weekend Update* anchors within a few months of 40 years old, broadcasting from Manhattan. (Fallon is moving *Tonight* from Los Angeles for the first time in half a century.) Meyers' studio will literally sit on top of the new *Tonight* digs.

"On paper, Seth and Jimmy look the same, but they're so completely different," says Shoemaker, a longtime *SNL* producer who also helped launch Fallon's show. Fallon has an eager enthusiast's persona, so he put on an upbeat *Late Night* that broke from the David Letterman–Conan O'Brien ironist tradition. A music buff, he hired the Roots as a house band and did inspired musical-comedy bits like "History of Rap" with Justin Timberlake.

MEYERS IS A CEREBRAL AND INCISIVE STAND-UP WHO CAN CUT SHARP WITH A NICE GUY'S SMILE

Don't expect Meyers to sing. Like a groom planning a wedding, he doesn't yet even know if he'll have a DJ or a band. His interests are politics, sports, current events. He wrote much of Tina Fey's blistering Sarah Palin material in 2008, *SNL*'s high-water mark of cultural pull in the past decade. He's a cerebral and incisive stand-up who can cut sharp with a nice guy's smile. At the 2011 White House Correspondents' Dinner, he roasted Donald Trump while the mogul fumed, stone-faced. "Donald Trump said recently he has a great relationship with the blacks," Meyers said, "though unless the Blacks are a family of white people, I bet he's mistaken."

Since *Late Night* will be in the same city as the higher-profile *Tonight*, Shoemaker and Meyers talk about making a virtue of being lower on the booking chain, getting more authors, politicians and explainers. And building off Meyers' *SNL* work, expect more sketches, with staffers playing recurring characters. On *SNL*, Meyers killed as the straight man. His impromptu wedding to Bill

Hader's departing "city correspondent" Stefon was one of the funniest bits *SNL* has done in recent years. "People will say to me, 'You were so good with Stefon, I can't wait to see you do interviews!'" Meyers says. "I have to remind them, You know those were scripted."

What Meyers won't do is reinvent the format. There will be a monologue, a desk, celebrities—all while the competition has become more numerous and varied. But there are worse things in a host than a level of familiarity. "These kinds of jobs are the definition of *overexposed*," Michaels says. "It needs to be somebody you want to spend a lot of time with."

The fact that Michaels runs essentially all of NBC's late night—*SNL*, Fallon and now Meyers—should buy some network patience. "I like that everyone before me has established this as a place to try things out," Meyers says. "It's 12:35 at night. You can do crazy stuff." As with Letterman, O'Brien and Fallon, the work of figuring out who Seth Meyers is will have to take place partly before our eyes. You can plan all you want, but only time can fill in the blank. ■

LATE-NIGHT LEADERS



JIMMY FALLON
His *Tonight Show* debuts Feb. 17 on NBC after the Olympics



JIMMY KIMMEL
The other 11:35 Jimmy is master of social-media shtick on ABC's *Live*



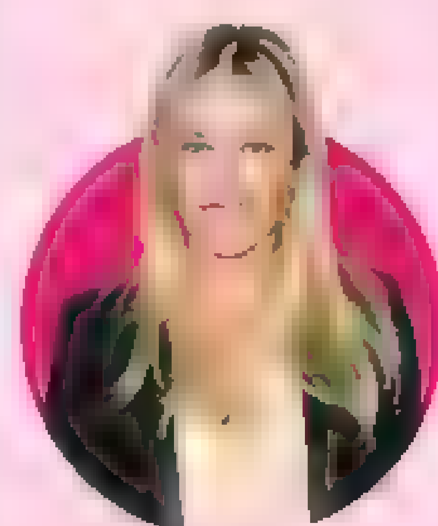
CONAN O'BRIEN
About three years after going cable, he's going strong at 11 on TBS



DAVID LETTERMAN
In 2013, he celebrated 20 years at 11:35 on CBS's *Late Show*



JON STEWART AND STEPHEN COLBERT
The Comedy Central duo offer a newsier late-night option from 11 to 12



CHELSEA HANDLER
Chelsea Lately, at 11 on E!, features a roundtable format

HANDLER, LETTERMAN, FALLON, STEWART, KIMMEL, COLBERT, O'BRIEN: GETTY IMAGES



Out With The Kale

In with the kohlrabi, which is becoming popular with U.S. chefs

BY ALEXANDRA SIFFERLIN

KOHLRABI IS A GOOD SOURCE OF VITAMIN C



IT LOOKS MORE LIKE A dinosaur than a vegetable. But kohlrabi—hiding inside jagged, armored skin—is likely to be this year's trendiest new food.

Kohlrabi (pronounced coal-*raw*-bee) is a pale green or purple bulb that sprouts multiple stalks of dark green leaves; both bulb and leaves are edible. The bulb is crunchy and slightly sweet, with the tang of a radish.

Though little known in the U.S., this veggie is popular around the world. In Nepal, Tibet, northern India and China, kohlrabi is often pickled with a mixture of spices and oils and enjoyed in large quantities with bread and yogurt. In countries closer to the equator, it is grated into pancakes, flat breads and fritters.

Though Europeans have been eating kohlrabi for

CAROLYN GRIFFIN FOR TIME

centuries, the vegetable was mostly bypassed in North America, where its cousins broccoli and cauliflower came to dominate instead. But farmers'-market regulars are quickly becoming familiar with this vegetable, which is low in calories, at just 36 per cup, and high in fiber and potassium.

Now American chefs are learning to look past its brutish exterior. Jenn Louis of Lincoln Restaurant in Portland, Ore., says the bulb "reminds me of cabbage and jicama." She says cooks should not overlook kohlrabi leaves, which are "wonderful and rich in iron." Chef Kuniko Yagi of Hinoki & the Bird in Los Angeles says the stems of young kohlrabi can be quite tender, and even the rind, if prepared correctly, can be turned into a delicacy.

2014: MILESTONES

ALL MY LOVING
February will mark the 50th anniversary of the Beatles' appearance on *The Ed Sullivan Show* in 1964—one of the biggest moments in TV and music history.

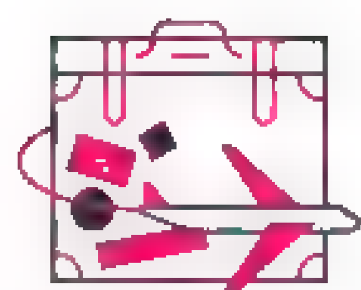


THE VIEW
In June 1889—125 years ago—Vincent van Gogh began work on what became his most iconic painting, *Starry Night*.

DARK KNIGHT
DC Comics' Batman, the caped crusader, will turn 75 in May.

STAR POWER
People magazine, first published in March 1974, will turn 40.

GETTY IMAGES



THE PLACES YOU'LL GO

The sights of 2014, from Picasso's Paris comeback to the aurora borealis in full bloom

BY LAURA STAMPLER

TAP TO CIRCLES FOR MORE





Fear Index

Asteroids, no. Sharks, yes?

BY ERIC DODDS

▼ SCROLL ▼

MILD ANXIETY

ASTEROID COLLISION

It's impossible to say with certainty, but experts believe that the odds of a serious strike in the coming year are very, very low.

GLOBAL WINE SHORTAGE

The drought reported in December proved more bark than bite—production levels were low in 2012 but bounced back in 2013.

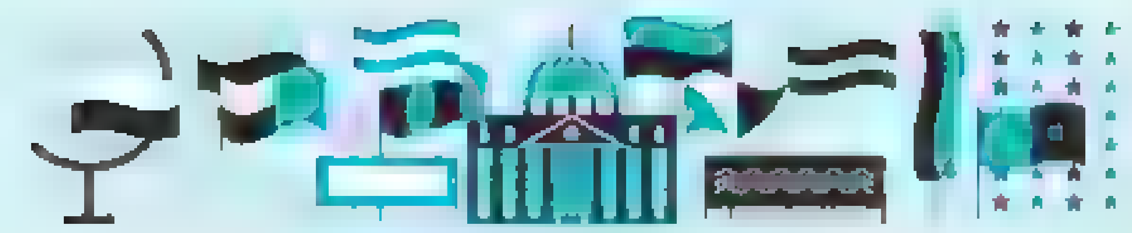
U.S. GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The recent budget deal practically assures that there won't be a shutdown, but if there's a debt-ceiling catastrophe, all bets are off.

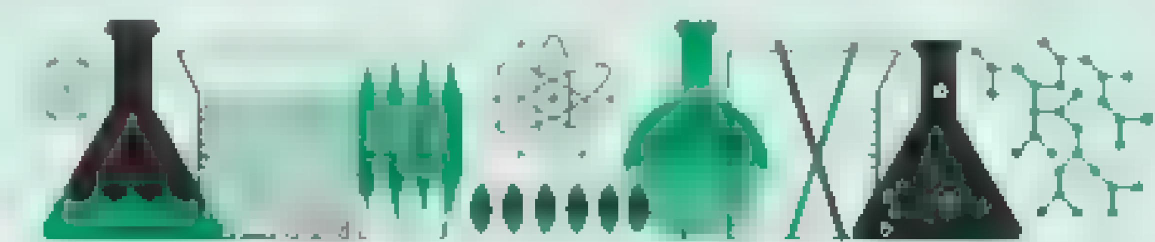
WINTER-IMMUNE COCKROACHES

An Asian species discovered in New York City made headlines. Luckily, its impact will be dulled by the roaches'

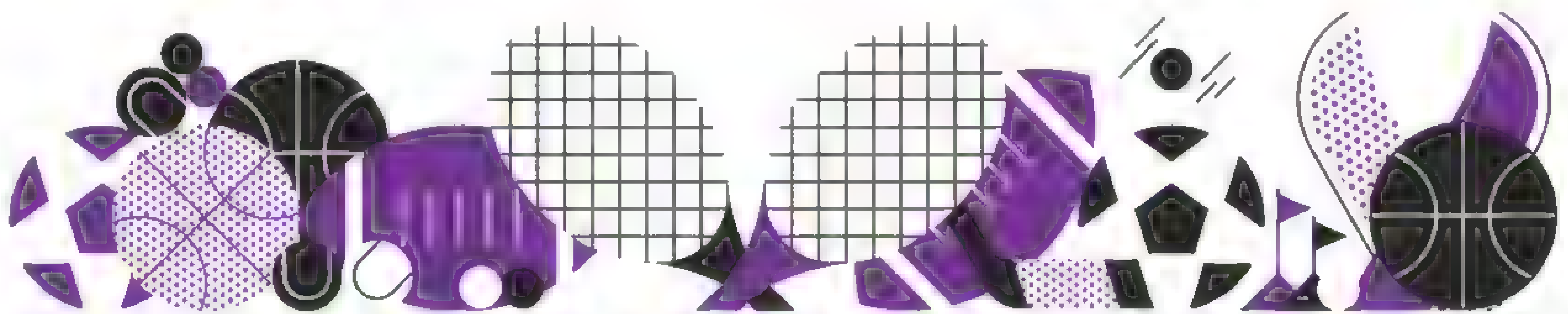








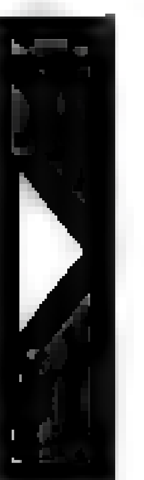




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SPORTS

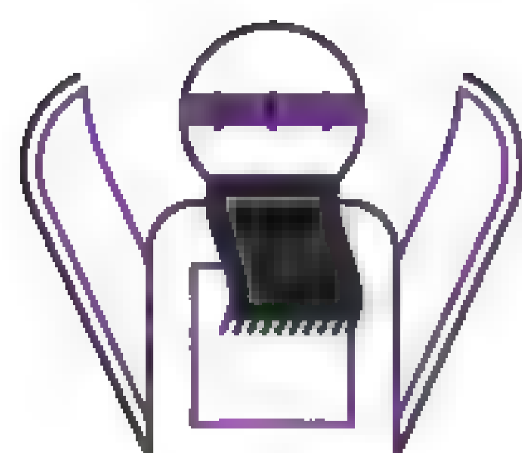
Born To Fly

Meet Sarah Hendrickson, the 19-year-old who's about to shatter the Winter Olympics' coldest glass ceiling

BY SEAN GREGORY

SKI JUMPING WILL BE *THE* EVENT TO CATCH IN SOCHI

Photograph by Martin Schoeller—August



SARAH HENDRICKSON, the reigning ski-jumping world champion, has heard all the feeble excuses. She and her teammates learned to laugh at the most twisted and implausible ones. What else could they do? Starting in 1998, female ski jumpers petitioned for Olympic inclusion. Again and again, they were turned down. There just aren't enough women competing, went one trope. It is traditionally a men's sport, went another. A decade ago, the president of skiing's global governing body told an interviewer that women shouldn't jump because it seemed "not to be appropriate for ladies from a medical point of view." Says Hendrickson, 19: "I've heard things about how the sport would make our ovaries fall out. We would joke like, if someone jumped far, 'Oh, you can't have babies.'"

In a milestone for Olympic gender equity, women's ski jumping will finally make its debut during the Sochi Games, which begin Feb. 6. Over the past dozen years, combat sports like women's wrestling and boxing have been added to the Olympic program, but ski jumping—a graceful event in which competitors take almost serene flight—couldn't break the glass ceiling. (Nordic combined, a Winter Olympic sport that mixes cross-country skiing and ski jumping, remains all-male.)

Hendrickson's older American teammates Lindsey Van, 29, and Jessica Jerome, 26, helped lead a protracted battle for inclusion. They even joined a gender-discrimination lawsuit in Canada before the 2010 Vancouver Games. That suit failed, but in 2011 the International Olympic Committee finally relented and gave women's ski jumping the go-ahead. "It would have been easy to just walk away," says Hendrickson. "They stayed strong and paved the way for me."

And Hendrickson took full advantage, winning the world title last February with a 106-m jump. Ski jumpers descend an inrun in a crouched position at speeds exceeding 60 m.p.h. (95 km/h). Just before takeoff, they explode, leaning forward while keeping their skis in a V position a little more than shoulder-width apart during flight. Hendrickson is known as an efficient jumper. She wastes little motion.

Hendrickson's Olympic dreams

were jeopardized by a crash during a training run in August, in which she tore the anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament and meniscus in her right knee. "I cried for like five days straight," she says. "It was just the fear of everything, to Sochi not happening, to my future, to financial things, all that was just coming down on me." In conversation, Hendrickson's soft voice and polite smile can hardly mask the intensity in her eyes. She has poured herself into her rehab and has nearly returned to her pre-injury strength levels. She's on schedule to jump again in mid-January, and she knows she has to quickly regain her form to be a medalist in Sochi.

Hendrickson grew up in Park City, Utah, and started jumping at around the time of the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics, when she was 7. "Watching, I saw that the ultimate goal was flying a football field in the air," she says. "That was pretty cool." Her older brother Nick also jumped. "She was kind of calculated," he says. "When you see a calculated little kid, they land everything."

She took her first leap off the Olympic large hill when she was 12. "There were some tourists at the Utah Olympic Park, and you'd get some funny looks when you came to a stop," she says. "You'd hear the comment 'Oh, she's a girl? How old are you?' I'm small anyway. I probably looked around 9." By the time she was 13, Hendrickson was traveling to Poland and Slovenia for competitions. "People thought I was seriously nuts," says Hendrickson's mother Nancy, an academic adviser at the University of Utah. "You're putting Sarah on a plane? And she's going where?"

Hendrickson grew up fast. "Sarah's funny," says her teammate Jerome. "The first time she went on a trip with us, we gave her such a hard time. She was a kid. But she was more momlike than any of us. She'd be like, 'Jessica, your shirt has a stain on it. Will you take it off? I'll go block that for you.'"

Shut out of Vancouver, she and some teammates watched those Games in the basement of a hostel in Slovenia. "We were definitely bummed out," Hendrickson says. "It's really hard to pursue a sport like that, where there's not really support, not really a future." She

toyed with switching to soccer full time. But once the Olympics were in reach, Hendrickson stuck with ski jumping.

In Sochi, another teen phenom, Japan's Sara Takanashi, will be a gold favorite. The 17-year-old has already won a test event at the Olympic venue. Hendrickson knows her sport's debut could have a lasting impact. "Hopefully, girls are like, 'Yeah, I want to ski.'" she says. "Maybe they try ski jumping and don't like it. That's totally fine. Start soccer, or start any sport. Just get out there and know you have the opportunities. Just try it." ■



Major League Stars

This year's breakouts will shake up stodgy franchises

BY JACK DICKEY

No question 2013 was a been-there, done-that year for sports. The Heat atop the NBA? Been there. The Ravens winning a Super Bowl? Done that. Another title for Alabama? For the Blackhawks? For the Red Sox? Will the aughts ever stop repeating themselves? But 2014—with a World Cup, a wide-open NFL playoff picture and two relatively new head coaches in the BCS National Championship Game—promises a little more mystery. Below, four players who might shake up their sports.

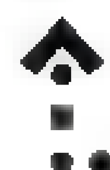
TAP TO BOXES FOR MORE













BILLY HAMILTON

CINCINNATI REDS, OUTFIELDER

Blink and you'll miss him. Hamilton stole 13 bases in 13 MLB games last year. (He was caught once.) He had 75 in the minors before his call-up and 155 in 2012, a theft rate unheard of in the slide-step era. Pitchers and catchers are praying he won't hit enough to start.

HAMILTON: JAMIE SABAU—GETTY IMAGES; WIGGINS: DANTE CARRER—AP; KO: GARETH GAY—GETTY IMAGES; BRIDGEWATER: MITCHELL LEFF—GETTY IMAGES



FRESH SPORTS AT SOCHI

New Olympic events to lure a younger audience

BY ERIC DODDS

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONTINUES TO AMP UP THE Winter Games program to keep it youth- and television-friendly. In 1998 snowboarding was introduced. In 2002 skeleton—a terrifying one-person, headfirst sledding event—was resurrected. Here's what you need to know about a few of the events making their debut in Sochi.

TAP CIRCLES FOR MORE



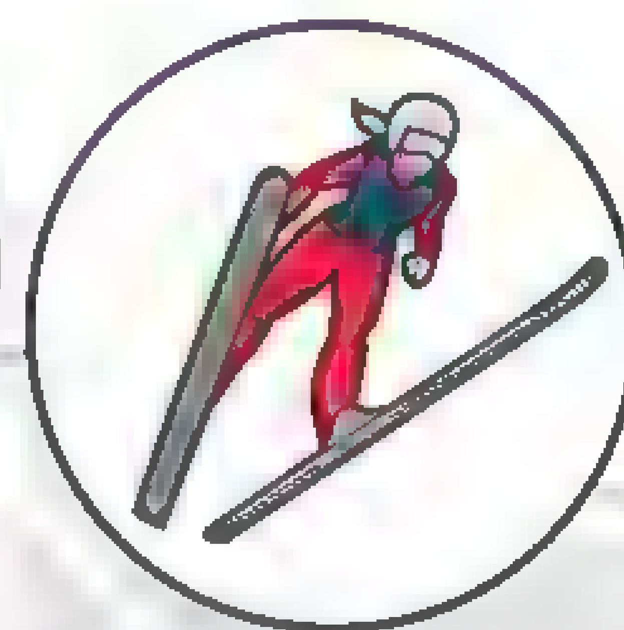








Illustration by Brown Bird Design for TIME



NEYMAR RISING

The Brazilian hasn't let comparisons with soccer's legends drag him down

BY BOBBY GHOSH



PRESSURE IS WHAT Neymar da Silva Santos Jr. eats for breakfast—and lunch and dinner. The Brazilian superstar has carried the burden of enormous expectations on his slight shoulders since 2009, when—in his second season as a pro—he was hailed as the successor to the soccer deity who frequently watched him play from a special box at the Vila Belmiro stadium: Pelé.

Comparisons with the great Brazilian often grind down promising goal scorers. Neymar simply shrugged them off. Then just 17, a



Argentina's Lionel "Leo" Messi is an unlikely superstar: diminutive, mop-haired and tongue-tied. On the field, he is the picture of balletic grace; off, he is a shy recluse.



Messi vs. Ronaldo

Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo unveiled a museum in his own honor, replete with a wax statue of himself and trophy cabinets with plenty of extra space to fill.



NEYMAR: VICTOR R. CAIVANO — AP; MESSI: JAMIE MCDONALD — GETTY IMAGES; RONALDO: JONATHAN NACKSTRAND — AFP/GETTY IMAGES

rangy kid who left fans (and opposing defenders) breathless, he played with an impish smile. As good as Pelé? In interviews, he evaded the question. On the field, he made it inescapable. He scored 126 goals in 246 appearances for his hometown club, Santos FC. When Brazil hosted the 2013 Confederations Cup, it fell to Neymar to deliver the championship.

His recent exploits have raised another question: Is Neymar as good as Argentine Lionel Messi, possibly the best player playing? Instead of evading that question, Neymar joined FC Barcelona, Messi's club. At first, he was happy to play in Messi's shadow. But when Messi was injured in November, Neymar stepped up, smacking in six goals in three December games.

This summer will bring burdens of another sort as Brazil hosts the World Cup. Naturally, 200 million passionate home fans will expect Neymar to supply the tournament-winning goals, as Pelé once did. How's he taking it? "I turn this pressure into happiness, joy," he told TIME. That's the kind of alchemy Brazil has come to expect from the man with the magic feet.



PLAY BALL
Australia will host its first regular-season major league baseball games when MLB plays 2014's opening series in Sydney.



RUNNING AGAIN
The Boston Marathon will be run on Patriots' Day. One year after the 2013 bombings, 36,000 athletes are expected to compete.

U.S. EXPORTS
The National Football League will play three games in London's Wembley Stadium.

FREE AGENTS
Miami Heat forward LeBron James and New York Knicks forward Carmelo Anthony will become free agents.

BY ALEXANDER ACIMAN

GETTY IMAGES

THE FUTURE IS NOW...ISH

I predict major social shifts in 2014. And a lot more vegans

BY JOEL STEIN



LET THE SIMPLETONS over at the International Monetary Fund predict that in 2014 inflation will drop below GDP growth in sub-Saharan Africa. I could do that too if I wanted to get some graduate degrees in GDP, inflation and sub-Saharan Africa. But instead of just estimating the direction of known variables, I'm going to predict great philosophical shifts. Will they definitely happen in the next 12 months? Yes. I can say that with confidence since I know that there's a 100% chance you will forget everything in this column long before the end of the year.

In 2014 some socially acceptable customs will indubitably soon gross us out, and the switch can happen as quickly as it did with Miley Cyrus in 2013. At one point, slavery was fine but asking for interest on a loan was illegal. Masturbation was a sin, homosexuality was a mental illness, the UFC was outlawed in most states, and gluten was served at the start of meals. By the end of this year, something you're doing right now will be considered repugnant, most likely by your spouse, despite the fact that when you first met, your spouse found it attractive.

TO FIND OUT WHAT WILL BEcome repugnant and unrepugnant this year, I called Alvin Roth, a Stanford professor who won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Economics. His 2007 paper in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, "Repugnance as a Constraint on Markets," discusses pornography,



prostitution, horse meat and dwarf tossing and deeply implies that I could be considered for a Nobel Prize.

Roth feels society might loosen up soon about performance-enhancing drugs. As more people use Viagra to improve sexual performance and Adderall to study for tests, the lines between improving and curing will be so blurred, we won't bother distinguishing. Pills that help you hit home runs will be just another legitimate technology that baseball players use, like cleats, biomechanical-feedback labs and A-Rod's legal team. As Roth put it, "No one thinks that eating breakfast is a performance-enhancing drug." Roth will not be receiving the Nobel Prize for knowing what the word *drug* means.

Then Roth showed the skills of a true prognosticator by seeming to make predictions without actually saying anything. "There are going to be a lot of reproductive choices. Some will become ordinary, and some will become repugnant," he said.

Having emotional conversations with computers with artificial intelligence, like Siri, he thought, would be acceptable, but "we will want a machine voice for some things instead of human voices so we won't be fooled." Also, I'm going to guess that in 2014 people will find electronic cigarettes either cool or super dorky.

Looking for specifics, I asked Roth whether meat eating might become repugnant. He thought that was a solid guess because of both the horrors of factory farming and health concerns over red meat, though everyone going vegan is more of a late-2014 thing. "We already don't eat whale. We think whales might be smart. The next question is cows." I'm thinking very late 2014.

THIS WILL BE THE YEAR WHEN WE finally get freaked out by our lack of privacy thanks to advances like

Google Glass. "Suppose looking at me was like typing my name into the Google search bar. Whenever I walked anywhere, everyone would recognize me," Roth said, totally unaware that this is exactly what every American is working all day online to achieve. Then he put it more simply: "Think about urinals in stalls. You didn't use to worry about it." I didn't want to tell Roth that he had greatly overestimated people's fascination with the size of economists' penises.

Roth sees repugnance fading for regular polygamy but increasing for the kind where the wives are really young, which I'm pretty sure is regular polygamy. He thinks we'll learn to be O.K. with the idea of cloning brain-dead humans to harvest their organs. And just as we've learned that being gay isn't a choice, we'll stop making fun of obese people for the same reason. Gay obese men, of course, will still get mocked ruthlessly behind their backs by their thin gay friends.

I asked whether plastic surgery was going to be as little judged as makeup or push-up bras, and he thought that made sense. With escort services openly posted online, I asked Roth whether prostitution might be normalized. "Americans are pretty grossed out by prostitution. People like prostitution a lot less than selling organs," he said. Roth thought he could prove this through various polls. I can prove the opposite by the fact that no World War II soldier opened his front door years later to find a Filipino kidney calling him Dad.

It might be hard for you to imagine that by the end of this year we'll have an obese, polygamist, vegan President on steroids who keeps a brain-dead clone of himself around for spare parts, especially since we're not having a presidential election this year. But that's why you don't have a Nobel Prize for Economics. Morality is a quickly shifting thing, and those who hold on to previous iterations become villains. Which is why I predict the Awesome Column will be a lot less judgmental this year. I'm really banking on the fact that no one remembers these prediction columns. ■

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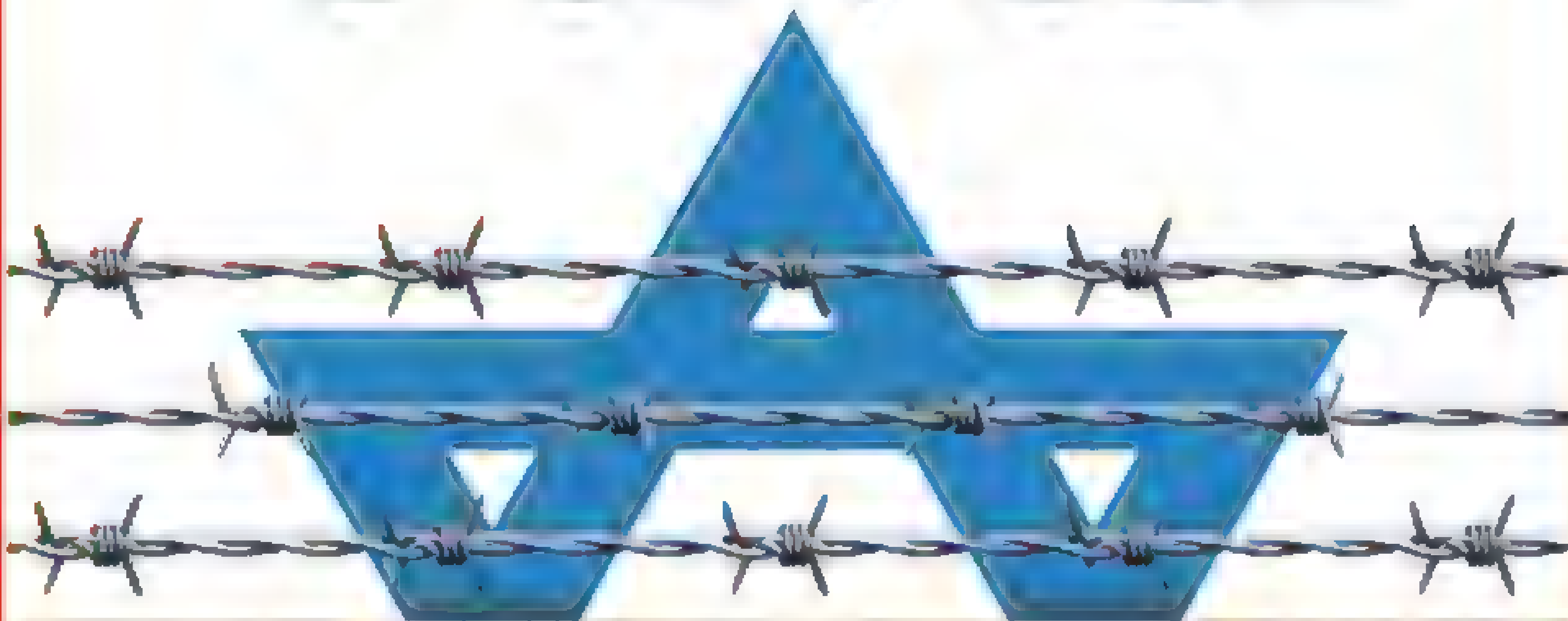
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